# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,292—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th March | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | ... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7556 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9908 |
| 22nd " | MANTUA | 10885 | .... | ... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9908 |
| 1st May | ARABIA | 7908 | .... | ... |
| 6th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7919 | .... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9631 |
| 27th June | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 3rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7932 |
| 10th " | CALEDONIA | 7556 | .... | ... |
| 17th " | DEVANHA | 6923 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 24th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | .... | ... |
| 1st July | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 8th " | ARABIA | 7933 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7919 | .... | ... |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Said.

Passengers for the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing must attend at that place for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer at 4 P.M.

Passengers cannot go on board the steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

REDUCED FARES.

| | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1911. | Leave Karachi, 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6978 | ..... | April 8 |
| | 5557 | April 11 | ... |
| | 7705 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| | 4837 | not fixed. | ... |
| | 6529 | May 12 | * May 9 |
| | 5739 | ..... | " 17 |
| | 5321 | " 30 | ... |
| | 5551 | ..... | June 10 |
| | 000 | ..... | " 15 |
| | 705 | ..... | July 15 |
| | 30 | ..... | " 19 |
| | 29 | ..... | August 1 |
| | | ..... | " 24 |
| | | ..... | Sept. 5 |
| | | ..... | " 12 |
| | | ..... | " ... |
| October | 1 | ..... | Nov. 2 |
| | | ..... | " 13 |
| | | ..... | " 24 |
| | | ..... | Dec. 6 |
| | | ..... | " 12 |
| | | ..... | " 29 |

Bombay for throughout rrying both nor Stewar- welve passen- and Second Stewardess. A and C employees, etc. nts, accom- the penalty son of delay med to arrive to alteration

BREMEN, Antwerp, Hamburg passage money may d full particulars apply to d. Bates & Sons Agency. K, NIXON & Co., Agents. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
Is remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge either with or without needing injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragees (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, rapid lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route vis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 27th March. | 11 a.m. | *P D & O M |
| Kasara | 1195 | Thurs. | 30th March. | 9 a.m. | via O. M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 31st March. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 30th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Laipoora," 3269 tons, on Monday, the 27th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR, COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Ismaila" 5265 tons, sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY

25th March, 1911.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st April 1911 |
| Praga | 3905 | M. Dabcevich | 15th " " |
| Koerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st May " |
| Bohemia | 4231 | G. Gillhuber | 15th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | 6350 | E. Tarabochia | 27th March. |
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | R. Dasnechan | 23th April. |
| Austria | 7698 | J. Basicich | 28th May. |
| China | 6017 | P. Pavisich | 27th June. |
| Ferdinand | 6046 | B. Ocbol | 27th July. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 645 " 688*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 586
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted to all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | P. Pavisich | 6017 | 25th Mar. 1911. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME

CHEAP PASSAGES.

### THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 10th May |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 25th May |
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 13th July |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 27th July |

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per 100 *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

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4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

FRANCHISE:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhownagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS, MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of

PRIZE TROPHIES

is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in

DESIGN & PRICE.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

## ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

## DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

## CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

## PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### TO PAPER BUYERS.

A LONDON FIRM are OPEN to act as Buying Agents for all kinds of Paper. Expert services at moderate commission, also experienced in purchasing Miscellaneous Goods. Bank and Trade references given and expected. Write T. S., care of J. W. VICKERS and Co., Ltd., 5 Nicholas Lane, London, England.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1911, for "Conveying STEEL and IRON WORK, &c., from Bombay to Rewas Bander, in connection with the Construction of a new pier at Rewas." Value of work about Rs. 1,200. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1911.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES .....Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the premises, at Dadar, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, 1911, at the hour of the past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension land, tax land or ground or cart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or cart is know as "Namrao" and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4319 and 4320 (2). and Street Nos. 679 and 680 A. and bearing Collectors. Old Nos. 366, 407, 145, New Nos 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey Nos. 357 and 356, and 1A
New Survey No. ——— and containing by admeasurement (0956) six thousand and sixty-six square yards, 1449
and bounded as follows:—That as to say, on the north and west by a public passage, on the east by the property of Manual Francis Valles, and on the south by the property of David Murzello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, dated this 23rd day of September 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 3-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations:—

Thursday, 30th March 1911...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
" 6th April " ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
" 20th " " ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Composite (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the last of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the rear of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Mattra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Ajmer from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | ...Dep. | 21-15 | Simla | ...Dep. | 8- 0 |
| Rutlam | ...Arr. | 10-20 | Kalka | ...Arr. | 14-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 10-35 | Do. | ...Dep. | 16- 0 |
| Mattra | ...Arr. | 22-21 | Umballa | ...Arr. | 18-22 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 22-42 | Do. | ...Dep. | 18- 0 |
| Delhi | ...Arr. | 1 45 | Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 20-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 5 | Do. | ...Dep. | 21-2 2 |
| Meerut | ...Arr. | 3-19 | Meerut | ...Arr. | 23-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 3-59 | Do. | ...Dep. | 23-53 |
| Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 6-21 | Delhi | ...Arr. | 1-36 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 6-35 | Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 0 |
| Umballa | ...Arr. | 8-20 | Mattra | ...Arr. | 4-55 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 8-40 | Do. | ...Dep. | 5-15 |
| Kalka | ...Arr. | 18- 0 | Rutlam | ...Arr. | 17-20 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 11-30 | Do. | ...Dep. | 17-40 |
| Simla | ...Arr. | 13-20 | Bombay | ...Arr | 7-15 |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

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JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak a large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List, and Sample Free on Application.

MIELARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.


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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS..

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

DAVID GRAY, late of Neemuch, a Driver on B. M. Railway, European.
GEORGE MURRAY ROLLAND, V.C., late of Nagpur, a Major in the 101st Grenadiers and Adjutant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, European.
JEREMIAH JOSEPH, late of Bombay, a merchant, Jew.
JOHN WILLIAM RICE, late of Bombay, European.
Dr. FRANCIS FORBES LANYON PENNO, late of Bombay, European.
FELICIE AUGUSTINE PIA, Nee THOMAS, late of 20 rue de Longchamps Paris, European.
Mrs. LOUISA CATHERINE VERNON, late of Clontarf, in the County of Dublin, European.
PERCIVAL ST. GEORGE MANSERGH, late of Quetta, a Lieutenant in the 124th (D. C. O.) Baluchistan Infantry, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 23rd day of March, 1911.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 8,000 6" and 2,000 4" STONEWARE PIPES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 23rd March, 1911.

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FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise:—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

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## INSURANCES.


THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

SINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.


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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture


## AMUSEMENTS.


EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
NOVELTY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT
THE THRILLING DRAMA
"THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS."

Another Itala success. Need we say more. Come and see this great drama. The Bank Thieves and their Prey. The Stationmaster's Dream. Waiting for the Express. The struggle at the Wayside Station.

A
PICTURE PLAY OF ENTHRALLING INTEREST.

THE "EXCELSIOR" COMEDIAN
"FOOLSHEAD"
Five minutes of unadulterated Fun
and
A Programme of all Star Films.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

TO-MORROW
SUNDAY, March 26TH
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.

One GOLD and two SILVER WATCHES will be given away.


---


SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.
EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8 with Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.


## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI—FREE HOLD—A Solid built zinc roofed six roomed HOUSE, all outhouses, and own well standing in five and half acres wooded ground. Room to build another house in compound. Rs. 20,000 and near offers considered. Apply No. 2586, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 light victoria suitable for single horse with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, with a set of harness.
1 handsome strong grey Australian mare, "Lady Betty," absolutely quiet, goes well in harness and saddle. Has life polo certificate.
1 English-built office brougham, by Cook and Holloway, imported in 1903, both property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUMAS.
Suit No. 857 of 1908.

Balubhai Dayabhai vs. Falcoorbai, widow and others.

Pursuant to the order made in Suit No. 857 of 1908, and under the consent decree passed herein, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 25th instant at their Rooms, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being in the village of Dumas, Sachin Taluka, Satir Village, in the Registration Sub District of Sachin, containing by admeasurement seven vighas or thereabouts, and bearing No. 23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of a Garashia, on the south by the property of and partly by the Mulla's Wadi, and on the west and north by the properties of Garashias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1911.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.


## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST, in Thana, quick and accurate. Apply BADER, P.W.D., Thana.

---

WANTED.—An EURASIAN or a PORTUGUESE NURSE, of pleasant ways and fond of children for a child about 2 years. Age from 25 to 30, obedient and accustomed to the ways of high families. Will have to go up country. Apply, stating terms and references, to box No. 2601, Care of this Paper.

---

THE TRAVELLING WATCH.—It is fitted inside a leather case and is more convenient than a Carriage Clock, as it takes up no more room than a cigar-case. Catalogues sent free on application.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Watchmakers, Bombay.

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MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

---

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

---

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4


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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 8-8 per annum in advance, or Rs. 10 in advance, post free.


EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business.—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.


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GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.


## BANKS.


NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.)] |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point)] |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Entebbe, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kampala, Uganda. |
| Cawnpore | Newera-Eliya. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum scorned does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.


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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.


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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.


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BLANKES & CO. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.


## BANKS.


HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YOLLO |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.


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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....$1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manila |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Oeba |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Sourabaya |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Manbila |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Yokohama |
| Penang | Batavia | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Sourabaya | New York |
| | Saigon | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.


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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.


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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 26TH MARCH.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Gold Mohur Castle," below the Byculla Bridge (on Tramway line), the valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and English-made household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plated-ware, sliding dining table, chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dinner waggon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman, marble and tiled-topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, bedstead, single and double almirahs, clothes press, wardrobe, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, cane furniture, cooking stove with water tank, full size slate billiard table with balls and cues, etc., by John Roberts, cottage piano by Soundy, horse-shoe shaped table in 6 pieces made to order, Venetian glass mirrors with pier tables, large double-door safe by Chubb's on stand, English bath tube, English-made rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse and harness, 1 English built rubber-tyred steel wheel cabriolet, by Morgan, London, in very good order, bicycle, rubber-tyred wheel brougham by Press in good order, etc., the property of N. R. Motabhai, Esq., Barrister at Law, proceeded to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almira, dressing, washband and writing tables, large size phonographs, iron safes, one cheap cottage piano by Soundy and Co,
1 folding harmonium, in good order, by Mason Hamlin.
1 gent's gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.
1 lady's gold hunting watch.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle.
1 lady's gold watch, set with a diamond and pearls.
1 18 carat chronomet

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Socks, Net Shirts, Ladies' Blouses Pieces, Bathing Drawers, Cashmere and Cotton Handkerchief, and Pieces, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadow Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following Hosiery:—

On account of the consignor.—
75 doz. Mursell red handkerchief.
50 doz. silk handkerchief.
4 doz. silk handkerchief coloured border.
75 doz. tammako black-coloured socks.
75 doz. coloured and black socks.
75 doz. tan and black-coloured lace socks.
20 doz. silk lined lace black and coloured socks.
3 doz. Delain blouses.
3 doz. Cashmere blouses pieces.
25 doz. bathing drawers (Chaddi).
75 doz. white handkerchief.
10 doz. embroidered socks.
13 doz. Cashmere pieces, 9 in. by 35 1-2 yds.
75 doz. net shirts.
9 doz. lined shirts.
20 doz. different coloured socks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the name of the purchaser.

SALE OF VALUABLE ONE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, with out-houses and with an extensive piece of land, situate at Ghat-Kopar, near G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. H. Crawford, the constituted Attorney of the late Mr. McCaulay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Freehold garden land and Bhat land, at Ghat-Kopar, Taluka, Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres and gunthas, bearing Survey No. 126 and Bhat 3 and 127, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the east by the private road, on the west by the hill called 'Subte-Hill," on the north by the vendor's lands, Survey No. 127 and 126, on the south by the vendor's land Survey 127 and 126, and measuring in the length east to west on the northern side 587 feet and on the south side 540 feet and measuring in width 100 feet and making measurement 6,256 square yards, more particulars and conditions of sale may be had from the undersigned.

VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situated at Bhajipala Road, near Laxman Street, and at Bhuleri Mohalla Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 624 of 1905.

Runchoddas Tribhowandas of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

VS.

ESSOOFALLY HASSANALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhajipala Street, outside the Fort, now deceased, and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. P. S. Laud, the Special Commissioner and Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, to sell the right, title and interest of the first defendent Essoofally Hassanally, now deceased, and his wife now widow named Fatmabai, the 3rd defendant in the above Suit in pursuance of the Court's order, dated the 6th day of December, 1906, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the said Essoofally Hassanally, and his widow Fatmabai, in the two immoveable properties at Bajipala Street, and Sarang Street, in the Schedule hereunder on the premises at Bhajipala Street, firstly described on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground, containing by admeasurement 48 1-2 feet 7 in breath and 29 feet in length be the same, little or more, square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereupon, situate lying and being in Bhajipala Road, outside the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 730, and Street No. 253, and bounded as follows, i. e, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Mahomed Dossa Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of Khoja Allibo Parroo, on or towards the north by the Bhajipala Road, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Dossa Mowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 96 4-9, be the same little more or less square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings thereon, situate, lying and being on the [illegible] a public road called or known by the name of Bhuleri Mohalla or Baloo Sarang Street, [illegible] Fort of Bombay in the registration [illegible] Mandvi in the island of Bombay, and [illegible] Municipality of Bombay under Ward [illegible] Street No. 2146, and bound as follows: [illegible] wards the east by the said public [illegible] Bhuleri Mohalla or Baloo Salang Street, [illegible] west by a public passage, on or [illegible] by the house formerly of Memon [illegible] and now of Dossa Mowji, and on or [illegible] by the house of Imam Padma, [illegible] and are now in the occupation [illegible] and other tenants of the said [illegible] For further particulars and [illegible] plication may be made to [illegible] and Mehta, Attorneys for [illegible] ner and Receiver or to the

[illegible]TY TO CAPITALISTS.
[illegible]LUABLE IMMOVEABLE
[illegible]RTIES,
[illegible]own as the Family
[illegible]khmidas Khimji
[illegible]nt to it.
[illegible]re at Bombay.
[illegible]isdiction.
[illegible]3.
[illegible].....Plaintiff.

[illegible].....Defendants.
[illegible] Sethna, Esq., the
[illegible]der Lakhmidas
[illegible]he High Court of
[illegible]8th day of April,
[illegible]suant to the direc-
[illegible]e in the said Suit,
[illegible], Messrs. SORAB-
[illegible]oneers, will put up
[illegible]e premises in one
[illegible]movable proper-
[illegible] houses of the late
[illegible]meshwady, and the
[illegible]NESDAY, the 12th
[illegible]n. (Standard Time).
[illegible]HE PROPERTY.
[illegible] pension and tax land or
[illegible] measurement 863 square
[illegible]stered by the Collector of
[illegible]er Collector's Old Nos. 130, 174,
[illegible] Nos. 1068, 1057, 1470, New Survey
[illegible]gether with the messuages, tenements
[illegible] houses or building standing thereon,
[illegible] by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal
[illegible] and taxes under C Ward Nos. 1534 and 1535,
[illegible]et Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, situate lying and being
[illegible]n the south side of the public road, known as the
first Ganeshwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay,
in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and
bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the
north by the said 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, on or
towards the south by the partly by a public passage
and partly by the property belonging to the estate
of the Borah Masjid, on or towards the east partly
by the property of Salibhai Lukmanji, and on or
towards the west partly by the property of the New
Piece Goods Market, Company, Ld., and partly by
the property of Jairam Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application can be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1911.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 26th March, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) Sharp.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, ebonized cottage piano, etc., in Love Lane, near Mazagon, Tram Terminus, in the Bungalow, near Dr. Noronha's Dispensary.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 26th instant, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) sharp, sell by Public Auction the following valuable and handsome new designed black and teakwood drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, consisting of ebonized cottage piano by Rose, marble top tables, writing and pier tables, dining-table, chairs, single and double black-wood bedsteads, chest of drawers, pictures, etc., etc., in the bungalow near Dr. Noronha's Dispensary, in Love Lane, near Mazagaon Tram Terminus.

P. S.—The above will be sold off without reserve to the highest bidderr, the sale commencing at 11 a. m. (S. T.) sharp.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the entire Stock-in-trade of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, of the "Star Mart," No. 7, Hornby Road, Fort, close to the Eastern Bank.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above address, by order of the mortgagee in possession Mr. R. H. Mistry, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. P. J. Sanjana, trading in the name of Sanjana and Co., the entire stock-in-trade of the "Star Mart," consisting of a large lot of ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, by the well-known maker Lily and Skinner, shop furniture, electric fan and lights, etc.

Private offers for the whole concern will be received by the undersigned, before the day of sale, and if the lot is not sold in one lot the same will be put up in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchaserr.

The above is on view.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 28th March.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome new design mahoganized drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, almirahs, etc., etc., on the second floor of Apollo Hotel, above Dias and Sidick, Tailors, and opposite Majestic Hotel, on Colaba Causeway.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, valuable and handsome new design mahogany polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Robert's, Benjamin and others, consisting of silk tapestry lined, mahoganized set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, glass door almirah, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, easy, low and Curzon chairs, iron bedsteads, cupboards, dining-tables and chairs, dumb-waiter, bathstand, wash-hand stand with crockery, carpets, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of F. Wade, Esq., proceeded home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Burjorjee Framjee Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the mortgagee, and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Mr. Naoroji N. Elavia, the following coins:—

1 jubilee gold £15 piece of 1887 in case, 3 Indian Queen Victoria mohors, 3 gold mohors of Mogul Emperors, viz. Shah Jehan, Mahomed Shah and Ahmed Shah, 15 small and large gold foreign coins, viz, France, Pope's, Belgium, Turkey, Persia, Transvaal, etc., 1 silver and 1 bronze very large Queen Victoria coins, of commemoration in cases, 37 silver and 65 copper coins assorted foreign and oriental.

On account of the concerned:—
George IV, William IV, Queen Victoria and Edward VII Coronation and other coins, also jubilee 5 Guinea pieces of 1887.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1911.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

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Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French Mail steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Captain L Melher, arrived here on Thursday evening from Marseilles 8th instant, with a general cargo and passengere. She will sail to-day for Noumea with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J E Venus, arrived here yesterday from Blyth, having left the port on 16th February, with a cargo of coal.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Caledonia, 3,529 tons, Captain W Hayward, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German's East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,615 tons, Captain Olstoffregr, arrived here yesterday from Durban, February 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

The R I M S Dufferin, Captain W B Huddleston, sailed on Thursday evening for Karachi.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 1,550 tons, Captain H Mc Iarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A J Cole sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Comeric, 2539, tons Captain J C Ball, arrived here yesterday from Buenos Aires, February 5, with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ...Capt J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
H M S Bedfordshire.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St G Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 24.

Bahadur... ....2936Mackinnon..... .....T Morrison & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter .....T Morrison & Co
Budrio.....1613 Jones .. .....B & P S N Co
Comeric.....2,593 .....Hall..... .. .....
Caledonia.....3,629.....Hayward ..... P & O Co
Caledonien ...2,540.....Melher.....M Maritimes & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Fenay Lodge.....2075 English ...W & A Graham & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Rajbhoy
Inverness.....2401.....Venus .....Naumea.....25-3
Lalpoora.....2124 King..... .....M M & Co
Rahmani .....1871 Coletts...Calcutta ...B & P S N Co
Saifi ..... 502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Somali .....1,615.....Stoffregen ...A Strauder & Co
Warora.....2564 Mando .....N F.....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Beson .....T Morrison and Co
Hartlepool.....2720 Ward...Antwerp...J Mackintosh& Co
Dunster.....2869 Dunning...Dunkirk...J Mackintosh & Co
City of Athens...3571 Knaut...Liverpool K Nizon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Dest. | Dats. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A City of Karachi | 3363 | Morrison | Liverpool | 11-4 | K Nizon & Co |
| B Colombo Maru | 2920 | Combes | Kobe | 28-3 | N Y Kaisha |
| C & R Petham | 2369 | Peterson | Genoa | 4-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| D & E Clan Maclean | 2952 | Williamson | Dunkirk | 27-3 | J F & Co |
| F Bampton | 2798 | Topp | Rotterdam | 4-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| G Sibetian | 3023 | Ormi | Dunkirk | 26-3 | S & P S N Co |
| M Margraf | 2325 | Tole | Zanzibar | 26-3 | A S & Co |
| N Lord Kelvin | 2155 | Clibbon | Mauyperts | 4-4 | W & A G & Co |
| O Tullochmoor | 2251 | Johnstone | Dunkirk | 28-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| P Burnsfield | 2315 | Blackmore | Dunkirk | 24 | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Q England | 2171 | Fancy | Antwerp | 1-4 | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pearlmoor | 2576 | | Dunkirk | Moffett | 25-3 J Mackintosh & Co |
| 2 Olympia | 3269 | Mitchell | | Liverpool | 26-3 W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Clan Macfarlane | 3575 | Price | | Marseilles | 4-4 J Finlay & Co |
| 4 Africa | 2565 | Sebenich | | Trieste | 1-4 A L S N Co |
| 5 King Arthur | 2659 | Alkinson | | Antwerp | 25-3 W & A Graham & Co |
| 6 Gullenfels | 3551 | Franzius | | Karachi | 1-4 W & A Graham & Co |
| 7 Errington Court | 278 | Gleghorn | | Hull | 1-4 W & A Graham & Co |
| 8 China | 3268 | Pavisich | | Kobe | 25-3 A L S N Co |
| 9 Assaye | 4359 | Jones | | China | 29-3 P & O Co |
| 10 & 11 Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | | Antwerp, &c | 28-3 M M & Co |
| 12 Nippon | 4015 | Tarabochia | | Karachi | 27-3 A L S N Co |
| 16 Sandown | 3466 | Scott | | Dunkirk | 31-3 J Mackintosh & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | N F | N F Bo S N Co Ld |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Samsoodin | Karachi | 25-3 Bo S N Co Ld |
| Netravati | 699 | Fakeera | N F | N F Bo S N Co Ld |

M W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Majidi | 1857 | Newby | B S Ports | 29-3 B & P S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Caledonien | Melher | Marseilles Mar 8 |
| 24 | Inverness | Venus | Blyth Feb 16 |
| | Caledonia | Hayward | London Mar 3 |
| | Somali | Stoffregin | Durban Feb 20 |
| | Comeric | Hall | Bueno Aires F. 5 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | R I M S Dufferin | Huddleston | Karachi |
| 24 | Fakhri | Baldwin | Akyab |
| | Pentakota | Cole | Zanzibar &c |
| | Lhasa | McDiarmid | Karachi |

The Steamer Caledonien-Melber for Noumcase obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta &c.
" Somali, for Zanzibar &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer R. Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay, on the 24th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—16 bales wool, H M M Suleman; 5 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 77 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 22 bales wool, D Kandan Mull; 30 bales wool, B Hurbhaw.

City of Karachi s—26,000 owts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,000 owts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,480 owts teaseed, Ralli Bros; 125 owts oilcbanum, M Jafferbhoy.

City of Karachi s—22 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pearlmoor s—4,357 owts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

MARY PORT.

Lord Kelvin s—600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—4,000 owts cottonseed, W Bacher; 499 owts castorseed, William Blythe and Co.

Sandown s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 2,000 owts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 owts nigerseed, D S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—50 bales cotton, Lukhams Dewai and Co,

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Bampton s—400 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hartlepool s—4,080 owts linseed, H Magonial; 2,000 owts myrabollams, W Bacher; 8,000 owts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 30,000 owts linseed and 1,000 owts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 30,240 owts linseed, Ralli Bros; 52,000 owts linseed and 20,000 owts rapeseed and 4,000 owts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3,981 owts linseed, M Valabhdas.

Dunster s—2,000 owts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie; 1,500 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 2,080 owts castorseed, 14,700 owts teeiseed and 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales hemp, H Govindji; 100 bales hemp, D M Djongaji and Co; 2,001 owts linseed, Sanday and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 500 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co.

Chupra s—2 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 484 owts gum, P Jethabhoy; 240 owts linseed, N Valabhdas.

King Arthur s—42 owts linseed, M Laloobhai.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—215 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,005 owts groundnuts and 1,002 owts myrabollams, Parikh Bros and Co; 400 owts ajwanseed and 200 owts kangreed, Volkart Bros; 4,004 owts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton the Bombay Company; 520 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 5,000 owts linseed and 580 owts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nippon s—1,100 owts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Pelham s—4,000 owts castorseed, 9,000 owts rapeseed, 2,000 owts linseed, 9,000 owts teaseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 owts linseed, 4,000 owts gingelly-seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,101 owts rapeseed and 2,003 owts linseed, A Blaschecck and Co; 100 bales cottor, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales cottor, Madon Bhimji and Co; 400 owts castorseed, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cottor, Volkart Bros; 60 bales cottor, Kahn and Kahn; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—700 bales cottor, K Dawraj and Co; 300 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co.

Colombo Maru s—200 owts myrabollams, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—100 cases shark fins, H Khakoo and Co; 559 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—35 owts dry fruit and 10 owts fennaiseed, R Morarji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 90 cases sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 25th March.

133. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes
Refreshments can be obtained on the Range.

144. Regimental Committee Meeting.—A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the B.V.A. Club Apollo Bunder on Tuesday next the 28th instant at 7 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Gun practice will take place from Monday 27th to Friday 31st instant as stated below: Members wishing to attend are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant on the morning of the day previous to the practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

| Date. | Fort. | Time. |
|---|---|---|
| 27th March 1911 | Middle Ground | 10 a.m. |
| 28th " " | Oyster Rock | 10 a.m. |
| 29th " " | Middle Ground | 10 a.m. |
| 30th " " | Elephanta | 12 noon |
| 31st " " | Colaba North | 10 a.m. |

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 25th March.

260. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

261. Musketry.—It is notified for information that the Class Firing must be completed by the 26th instant. B V R Ranges will be open for this purpose on Sunday, the 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing must do so on the above dates. I V R A Matches 11 & 12 may be fired on Sunday, the 26th instant, after Class Firing.

Rifle Club.—Matches Nos. 17 and 18 will close on Saturday, the 25th instant. Ranges will be available for Rifle Club matches to-day Saturday, the 25th instant, by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and 1-50 p.m. All members who have not yet fired matches 17 and 18 must do so on the above dates.

Miniature Range.—Matches 9 and 10 will close on Saturday, the 25th inst. The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open to-day Saturday, the 25th instant, from 9 to 12 noon.

262. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

263 Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy. Indo-British Institution on Wednesday the 29th instant at 4 p.m.

264—Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st instant at 9-15 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters.

Dress Officers—Mess Dress, White.
N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

A. L CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Prince of Wales and Prince Albert have quite recovered from their illness. Their Royal Highnesses were out in the grounds of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, on March 7. It is reported at Plymouth that they will go to Newquay for a short visit.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—March 5, at Normanton, Aldershot, the wife of Major Thomas Bruce, Royal Field Art, of a son.

DIACK—Feb 20, at Tretherne, Newton Abbot, the wife of A R Diack, I C S, of a son.

GRAVES—Feb 22, at Ramsay, Wickford, Essex, the wife of E Basil Graves, R N R, of a son.

SINCLAIR—March 1, the wife of Captain H F P Sinclair, R N, H M S London, of a son.

CREE—March 3, at Kerris Vean, Falmouth, the wife of Capt C H Cree, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

HALL—March 2, at 12 Lennox Road, Southsea, the wife of Capt W Reginald Hall, R N, H M S, Natal, of a daughter.

RUTHERFORD—Feb 28, at The Beeches, Brislington, Bristol, the wife of James M Rutherford, F R C P E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOOPER—GOSLIN—March 2, at St Mark, Ford, Devonport, Alfred Oswald Hooper, surgeon, R N, to Eileen Mary, daughter of the late Lieut-Col William Charles Goslin.

KINGSTON—FITZGERALD—March 8, at High Barnet, London, England, Alfred Hugh Kingston, of Bombay, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Alfred Kingston, of Sydenham, to Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Mr G R Fitzgerald, of Bombay, and Mrs Fitzgerald, of "Elmhurst," Woodside Park, Finchley.

MOORE—BARKER OGDEN—Feb 28, at St Stephen's, Hampstead, C Gordon H Moore, B A (Cantab), M R C S, L R C P, to Mrs Barker Ogden.

PARKER—ROBINSON—Feb 23, at St James's, Paddington, Harold Parker, of Queensland, to Janet Robinson, daughter of Major Sir T B Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, of North Foreland, Broadstairs.

WELCH—GREER—March 4, at St Paul's Church, Arthur John Digby Welch to Geraldine Mary, daughter of the late Capt T H Greer, R N.

WIGRAM—HINGLAKE—Feb 28, at St Nicholas, Ickton, Bath, Lieut Roland S J Wigram, R N (retired), to Ethel Ross, daughter of the late Rev F C Hinglake, Rector of West Monkton, Taunton.

DEATHS.

BENT—March 3, at Woodgift, Fleet, Hants, Major George Bent, late Royal Army Medical Corps.

BRENT—Feb 27, at 20 Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Vice Admiral Harry Woodfall Brent, aged 76.

BROOME—March 6, at 42 Eaton Terrace, S W, Lady Broome, widow of Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K C M G, aged 79.

CLIVE BAYLEY—March 6, at the Wilderness, Ascot, widow of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K C S I, C I E, aged 80.

FOSTER—March 3, at Oak Vale, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, Lieut-Col Henry James Foster, V D, aged 66.

GORDON—Feb 28, at 53 Queen's Gate, Isabel, wife of Col Wolrige Gordon.

YULE—March, 2, at Falmouth, George Udny Yule, son of the late Col Robert A Yule, 9th Lancers, aged 62.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—March 19, at Plantation House, Calicuta, the wife of J Gerald Ferguson, of a daughter,

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Yacht Club Regatta, 3-20 p. m.
Lantern Lecture entitled: "New Zealand, by Miss A. W. Griffiths B. A., Y. M. C. A., 9-15 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Midnight Express."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "Wer stille steht der geht zuruck" ["Who stands still goes back"].—German Proverb.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day (Saturday).

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Pondeous J. Ord. Hume |
| Overture | Crowa Diamonds Auber |
| Grand Selection | Lohengrin Richard Wagner |
| Valse | Unrequited Love Paul Lincke |
| Humoresque on the song | I am Afraid to come home in the Dark Bodewalt Lampe |
| Selection | The Fari and the Girl Ivan Caryll |
| Valse | Lustige Bruder Vollstedt |

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | The Light Horse Blon |
| Overture | Morning Noon and Night Suppe |
| Valse | The Chocolate Soldier Strauss |
| Selection | Our Miss Gibbs Carlyll |
| Intermezzo | Rendezvous Aletter |
| Selection | The Gondoliers Sullivan |
| Galop | Lustige Bruder Faist |

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind mission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeil, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | With Joyful Sounds Dostal |
| Overture | Masaniello Auber |
| A. Descriptive Piece | The Grasshopper's Dance Buculossi |
| B. An Indian Romance | Tobomoko Reeves |
| Selection | The Dollar Princess Leo Fall |
| Valse | Wiener Frauen Lehar |
| A. Serenata | Love is Idleness Macbeth |
| B. Polonaise | Der Farkelzug Faust |
| Selection | Dos Fall |

A BOMBAY STUDENT.—Among the new members of the Colonial Civil Service, who passed last year, is Mr. Douglas H. Balfour, son of Mr. J. A. Balfour, of Victoria Hall, Bombay. Mr. Balfour was a pupil of Mr. James MacDonald, in the Scottish High School, and subsequently of St. Xavier's College. In the former he won the MacPherson Scholarship and the Dux Medal, and in the latter two other scholarships. Joining Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in January 1905, he took a second class in Greek in the Little-go in March of the same year, although he had not known a word of that language on joining College, an achievement for which he received high commendation from his tutor, the late Dr. Adam. Within two years he took a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1907, distinguishing himself in Geology, in which he passed first in the University, obtaining an exhibition of £30, and taking his B.A. (Honours) degree. Within one year after this he took a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He then joined Wren's, the famous coach in London, where he read for the C. S. Exam. In that examination again he obtained the first place in Geology. Mr. Balfour has been posted to Ceylon, and recently joined his appointment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Per

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### IMPORTS FROM INDIA, RUSSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN INTO PERSIA.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 6, Mr. Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can state what is the average value of imports from India into Persia for the five years 1895 to 1900, and for the last five years for which statistics are available.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. If he will state what is the average value of imports from Russia and from Great Britain, respectively, into Persia, for the five years 1895 to 1900, and for the last five years for which statistics are available.

Mr. Sydney Buxton: My right hon. friend has asked me to reply to these two questions. The following statement shows the average annual value of the exports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, Russia, and British India to Persia in the years stated, as given in the trade accounts of the exporting countries:—

| | From United Kingdom. | | From Russia. | From British India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom. | Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Average 1895-9. | 349,000a | 15,000 | 1,630,000 | 959,000 |
| Average 1905-9. | 494,000a | 9,000 | 2,956,000 | 727,000 |

Note.—The recorded exports from the United Kingdom to Persia are considerably less than the imports into Persia of goods exported from the United Kingdom, a large part of the exports from this country which ultimately reach Persia being consigned, in the first instance, to places in Turkish territory. No Persian trade statistics are available for years prior to 1901-1902, but according to those issued for the years 1905-1909, the average value of the imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions other than British East Indies in that period was £1,741,000.

### THE DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Silvester Horne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the forthcoming Durbar is estimated to cost £1,000,000 sterling; whether any part of this sum will be borne by the British Exchequer; and whether it can be provided that no extra taxation shall be borne by the poorer classes of his Majesty's subjects in India in consequence of the expense of the Durbar.

Mr. Montagu: Provision has been made in the Estimates of the Government of India for 1911-1912 for an outlay of approximately £1,000,000 in connection with the visit of his Majesty the King to India. Against this there will be a considerable set-off, the amount of which cannot now be accurately estimated in the shape of increased railway, post-office, and telegraphic revenue and certain recoveries. About one-third of the gross expenditure is debited to the Military Budget the amount of which, however, is not increased above the figure of 1910-1911. No extra taxation is to be imposed. The Secretary of State is unable to say at present what part, if any, of the expenditure in India will be borne by the British Exchequer.

### THE RECRUITMENT OF COOLIES.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the agents recruiting coolies for the Crown Colonies are paid a commission per head upon the coolies they persuade to sign indentures; and whether, in view of the abuses to which such practices must lead, his Majesty's Government will prohibit it.

Mr. Montagu: The question is engaging the attention of his Majesty's Government.

### TRADE WITH PERSIA.

On Tuesday, March 7, Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, considering that the Baghdad-Khanikin trade route is the only route of entry into Persia not only for British but for all Indian goods that are too heavy or too bulky for mule or camel transport he would take special steps to secure the interests of Great Britain and of India in the proposed branch line from Sadijeh, some thirty miles to the north of the town Baghdad to Khanikin on the Persian frontier and to protect British and Indian trade from the effects of rebates or preferential rates or any other form of unfair competition that may possibly be brought in by other countries.

Sir E. Grey: I am aware that the route indicated is an important artery for British Indian trade with the portion of Persia concerned. I would refer the hon. member to Article 24 of the "Cahier des Charges" attached to the Baghdad Railway Convention of March 1903 which stipulates that all tariffs, whether general, special, proportional, or differential, shall be applied to all passengers and consigners of goods without distinction. The article further provides that all such tariffs must receive the approval of the Ottoman Government, who are bound to prohibit all adverse treatment of British subjects in matters of commerce. His Majesty's Government will, of course, take steps if they are required to claim that the stipulations for fair treatment should be observed

### DR. JACKSON'S RESIGNATION.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the circumstances under which Dr. M. J. Jackson resigned the post of principal of the Sind College, Kurrachee; whether his resignation was in any way due to the interference of the college board with his duties as principal; and whether the Government of Bombay refused an inquiry into the case on the ground that the principal had resigned of his own free will.

Mr. Montagu: Dr. Jackson's resignation was the result of a resolution passed by the managing Board of the College which, while purporting to leave the point in dispute to Dr. Jackson's discretion, passed him to reconsider his original decision. The College is not a Government Institution and the general policy of Government is to leave the Boards of such institutions to manage their internal affairs without Government interference; the answer to the last part of the question is therefore in the affirmative.

### THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state on how many occasions the provision made in Section 5 (2) of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, for the appointment of a member of council, other than the Governor-General, to preside in the Legislative Council, has been carried into effect.

Mr. Montagu: By section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, which modified provisions of the Act of 1861, the Governor-General is required to appoint a member of his Council to preside at meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils in the absence of the Governor-General, with the title of Vice-President. Section 5 (2) of the Act of 1909, provides for the appointment of a member of the Legislative Council to preside at discussions of the annual financial statement or of matters of general public interest in the place of the Governor-General or Vice-President appointed under section 4. The power conferred by sec. 5 (2) has only once been used, namely, when the Financial Statement for 1910-11 was under discussion. The object in view is, first, to relieve the Governor-General of the necessity of presiding at every meeting of the Legislative Council, and secondly to enable the Vice-President to leave the chair and take part in the debates when the business of his department is under discussion.

### THE CASE OF BABU HEM CHANDRA OF KRISHNAGHUR.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the case of Babu Hem Chandra of Krisnaghur, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession without licence a gun belonging to a friend; whether, while undergoing imprisonment, he was again prosecuted for having stolen a bag of money from the Krishnaghur Railway station, found not guilty and acquitted by the judge; whether he is aware that Chandra was brought into the court heavily fettered and manacled because he had written a petition on behalf of certain illiterate prisoners complaining of inadequate food; and, if so, will enquiries be made and the necessary steps taken to grant redress to Chandra.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information, but telegraphed for information as soon as his attention was called to the newspaper reports. He has not yet received a reply, but I will communicate with my hon. friend as soon as I am in a position to do so.

### GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the annual expenditure incurred by the Government of India in regard to the ordinary and the special measures for the prevention of gun-running in the Persian Gulf during the last five years.

Mr. Montagu: The ordinary measures for the prevention of gun-running in the Persian Gulf from part of the duties of his Majesty's ships in Indian waters, for which a subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid from Indian revenues. In addition to these measures, extraordinary measures have been necessary in the last two years, the cost of which was approximately £44,000 in 1909-10 and £188,000 in 1910-11.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Until when have the special preventive measures against gun-running in the Persian Gulf been sanctioned; whether it is intended to renew these special measures in future gun-running seasons; whether, meanwhile, his Majesty's Government propose actively to resume negotiations with France on the subject; and, if not, why is this not to be done.

Mr. Montagu: It would not be in the public interest to answer in detail the questions asked by the hon. member, but I may say in general terms that it is the firm intention of his Majesty's Government to destroy that part of the arms trade in the Persian Gulf which is illegitimate.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is still unable to state the quantities of arms and ammunition imported into Muscat for the year 1909-10; and, if so, will he take immediate steps to procure such information.

Mr. Montagu: As stated in my answer of Feb. 13, the quantity of arms and ammunition imported into Muscat in 1909-10 is not known, but their value is a sufficient indication of the bulk of the trade. Perhaps my hon. friend will be able to deduce the information he requires by comparing the value of the trade with the corresponding value for the previous year.

Mr. A. Scott: May I ask whether the Government of India have any legal right to interfere by violence with citizens of a foreign State who are engaged in the peaceful occupation of increasing armaments? (Ironical Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Montagu: I should like to assure my hon. friend that the Government of India never does anything which is not within its legal rights. (Laughter.)

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When was the order for the apparatus for the wireless telegraph stations in India given; and at what date will the stations be complete.

Mr. Montagu: The order for the apparatus for the wireless telegraph stations referred to in my reply of the 13th February last, was given on Jan. 6 last, and the date fixed for the completion of the stations is 62 weeks from the date of the order.

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND BURKE'S WORKS.

Mr. G. Roberts, on behalf of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether the writings of Edmund Burke had been excluded from the curriculum of the Calcutta University; and, if so, would he state who was responsible for this being done, and the reason for such action.

Mr. Montagu: I have seen a statement in the newspapers to the effect that the Board of Studies for English has recommended the substitution of Cowper's Letters and Carlyle's Lectures on "Heroes and Hero Worship" for Burke's works in the curriculum for the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University, and that this proposal has been approved by the syndicate in which, under the regulations, the executive government of the University is vested. The change is said to have been made in the interest of the students for purely academic reasons. It is open to any Fellow of the University to bring the matter before the senate with a view to the reconsideration of the decision.

Mr. J. F. Hope: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether he does not think Burke's reflections on the French Revolution would afford most excellent reading both to the Calcutta students and to the hon. gentlemen who asked the question? (Laughter.)

Mr. Montagu: The choice of works to be set down in the curriculum is left entirely to the syndicate, subject to correction on appeal by the senate. No political question arises.

Mr. MacNeill: Will the Hon. gentleman cause representations to be made to the senate for an exception to be made in favour of Mr. John Morley's "Edmund Burke." (Laughter.)

Mr Montagu said: Burke was set down last year, and there was no political significance in the change which had been made

### NEWSPAPER SUBSIDY IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether he could now state if the Government of Bengal was subsidising a weekly newspaper published in Bengali; how long the subsidy had been paid; and whether it was granted under a guarantee of a certain minimum circulation, or only to secure that Government views should find expression in the columns of the papers.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India telegraph as follows:—"An agreement has been entered into between the Government of Bengal and the editor of the "Indian Mirror," Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, who has undertaken to publish, on the lines of the "Indian Mirror," a weekly vernacular paper, of which the Government engage to subscribe for 25,000 copies. The term of the agreement is three years, with the condition that during that period the Rai Bahadur retains the paper under his direction. An annual sum of 62,500 rs., one-quarter of which has been paid in advance, will cover the cost to Government. The proposal is to distribute the copies widely in the districts, in Government offices, educational institutions, and the panchayats. The date of issues of the first number cannot as yet be announced by the Rai Bahadur. No precedent for this course can be cited." The Government of India explain that they considered it necessary, pari passu, with repressive legislation, to attempt positive measures to assist and encourage the spread of sober opinions and accurate information where the intention and acts of Government were concered. A similar scheme has been undertaken in Eastern Bengal and Assam for one year at a cost of 20.000 rs.

Mr. O'Grady: May I ask whether the India Office and the Indian Government have taken any cognisance of the fact that the great bulk of the papers in India, whether Anglo-Indian or vernacular papers, have protested against this subsidy?

Mr. Montagu: I have seen cuttings and quotations from these papers, but I have confined my answer to a recitation of the facts as stated by the Government of India. The hon. member is aware of the lamentable circumstances under which I have not been able to consult the Secretary of State.

Mr. O'Grady: Who is going to be the authority for putting the particular news and views of politics into this paper? Will it be the Viceroy or the editor?

Mr. Montagu: The control of the paper is in the hands of the editor whose name I have given.

Mr. O'Grady: Oh, you want to manufacture their politics for them.

### THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

On Thursday, March 9, Mr. King asked the Prime Minister: Whether he can inform the House concerning the date of departure and duration of absence of his Gracious Majesty on the occasion of his visit to his Indian Empire and whether any special provision for this event will be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Asquith: The arrangements have not yet been definitely concluded, but it is thought probable that his Majesty will be absent from about the middle of November 1911, till about the end of January, 1912. In answer to the last part of the question no legislation will be required.

### ATTACKS ON BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If his attention has been called to the attack on two British subjects near Ispahan, and to the recent robberies from caravans between Shiraz and Ispahan and whether he proposes to take decisive steps to safeguard British subjects and British trade along the trade routes in Southern Persia.

Sir E. Grey: I have not received information from his Majesty's Minister at Teheran respecting the attack on two British subjects, but a telegraphic report respecting the caravan robberies has been received. Sir George Barclay has made strong representations to the Persian Government on the subject urging them immediately to despatch a force from Shiraz to punish the robbers and recover the stolen property, and to hasten the arrival there of the Governor-General. He states that the Persian Government are alive to the gravity of the situation and are making a serious effort to carry out their undertaking to restore order on the roads of Southern Persia.

## LOSS OF APPETITE.

### How to Recover it Easily.

It is a matter of considerable importance when for some reason, known or unknown, an individual loses his appetite.

While the loss of appetite may be purely temporary, it may, nevertheless, be so protracted that it may lead to a greater or less loss of weight and a sensation of marked weakness. What the sufferer needs is a food which can be readily taken, is easily digested and rapidly assimilated, so that it maintains the strength at its highest point, and will restore the normal appetite for ordinary food.

These conditions are abundantly filled by Sanatogen, the greatest revitalising tonic food known to science. It is admitted by all physicians to be more easily digested and more rapidly absorbed than anything else, putting the body in the highest state of nutrition and keeping it there. In addition, it supplies a tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers, thus bringing about a return of healthy appetite.

A typical example of the way in which Sanatogen acts in such cases is published in one of the leading medical journals:—"F.F. complained of palpitation and shortness of breath. She lived principally on tea and bread and butter, and it was with much difficulty that she was able to continue her employment. She was ordered Sanatogen in milk as a staple article of diet. This she took without difficulty. Her symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a month she was able to take her meals with a good appetite and was free from all appearances of Anæmia."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars

## MR. CHURCHILL AS LEADER.

### Noisy Scenes in the House of Commons.

On March 10 there was an all-night sitting of the House of Commons, when the Opposition bitterly complained that the Government had broken its pledges to allow time for adequate discussion of the Budget.

In its description of the scene the "Daily Mail" says:—

For the first time the leadership of the House devolved upon Mr. Winston Churchill. He could not have regarded it as an exactly agreeable experience. He was badgered from various quarters; he was howled down on more than one occasion; a remark he addressed to Lord Hugh Cecil was regarded by the Opposition as offensive, and demands where made for him to withdraw; and, most humiliating of all, perhaps, he was told bluntly by Mr. Stanley Wilson that his "first endeavour to lead the House" was "not an auspicious beginning."

The lively passages began at midnight, when Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Churchill refused, saying that more progress must be made. Mr. Balfour protested, but in vain. Then Lord Hugh Cecil rose, and soon, had the House in a ferment. He poured caustic phrases on the Government, and lashed the Home Secretary with scorn.

Mr. Churchill, with arms folded across his breast, had sunk low on the Treasury Bench. He maintained a gloomy expression, and guarded himself against allowing Lord Hugh's words to bring an answering gleam to his eyes.

A speech of protest and appeal by Mr. Balfour was followed by another refusal from Mr. Churchill and then Mr. Austen Chamberlain rose to the table in fighting mood. "Never in the nineteen years that I have been in the House have I known so clear a promise of ample time so flagrantly broken by the colleagues of the Minister who made them."

At 8-15 Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it was useless now to ask the Government again to keep their pledges. Their pledges were broken, and they had acted throughout the sitting in defiance of the word which they had offered across the floor of the House. He moved to report progress.

While the right hon. gentleman was speaking there was some interruption from the Irish members, whereupon Captain Craig rose, and, addressing the Chairman, said: "If it is any assistance to you, sir, we will, if you will but give the word, put out of the House, the whole of the Nationalist Party." There was great uproar and excited shouts from the Irish.

The House eventually rose at 9-55.

## THE CORONATION.

### The Service at St. Paul's.

It is definitely arranged that the King and Queen will attend divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 29th, the date fixed for the royal visit to the City and north-east London. The Dean and Chapter will provide accommodation for a vast congregation, but even the great space which is at their disposal will be too small to accommodate the crowds of people who will flock to the Cathedral. The congregation will be representatives of the empire, and a considerable portion of the Cathedral will, it is believed, be set apart for the general public.

### THE KING TO ENTERTAIN 100,000 CHILDREN.

The King has decided to entertain 100,000 of the London children at a fete at the Crystal Palace on Friday, June 30 next, in celebration of the Coronation. The King has also decided to present each of the children with a special souvenir of the occasion, and the Royal Doulton, Pottery, Burslem, has received His Majesty's command to make one hundred thousand Coronation beakers. The King has chosen the historic shape ordered by King Edward and provided on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. His Majesty has approved the design submitted to him, and has supplied a special portrait of himself in his uniform of admiral of the fleet for reproduction on the beaker.

### THE QUEEN'S TRAIN.

Queen Mary has expressed a desire that her train at the Coronation shall be borne by young ladies instead of by pages, and the daughters of peers are to be selected for the honour. The precise number has not yet been determined, but it is believed that eight daughters of peers will be chosen. Among those already chosen are Lady Mary Dawson, daughter of the Countess of Dartrey; Lady Mabell Ogilvy, daughter of the Countess of Airlie; Lady Victoria Carrington, daughter of Countess Carrington; Lady Eileen Butler, daughter of the Countess of Lanesborough; Lady Eileen Knox, daughter of the Countess of Ranfurly; Lady Dorothy Browne, daughter of the Countess of Kenmare.

### THE DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

Lord Rosebery has consented to act as chairman of the Lords and Commons Committee for entertaining the representatives of the Dominion Parliaments at the Coronation. This Committee, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, of various political opinions, was formed last July with the object of inviting a certain number of members of the oversea Dominion Parliaments to visit this country as guests during the period covering the Coronation of his Majesty. The dissolution of Parliament interrupted the work of the committee but the idea, having received the approval of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition, and the Colonial Secretary, invitations have now been issued to fifty-eight members of the oversea Legislatures, in the following proportions:—Canada 18; Australian Commonwealth, 18; South Africa 12; New Zealand, 8; Newfoundland, 2—total, 58. Members of the distant Parliaments are expected to arrive on June 17 and will be accommodated at the Waldorf Hotel as guests of the members of both Houses of Parliament until July 1, after which date it is hoped that a short visit to various important towns in the United Kingdom may be arranged. The Government are going to give a banquet to the guests, which the Prime Minister will attend, and a grant from the Government hospitality fund will, it is understood, be made for this purpose.


### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.


## THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

### Amendments to the Bill.

A large number of notices of amendments for the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill have been handed in, and occupy many pages of the parliamentary papers. The first amendment is by Mr. Cave, who proposes to postpone Clause 1. At the end of the first clause, Viscount Castlereagh proposes to insert an amendment providing that Bill which is sent up to the House of Lords as a Money Bill shall be so endorsed by the Speaker, and if before the second reading the House of Lords by resolution declares that in the opinion of that House it is not a Money Bill, the Bill shall forthwith be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose decision shall be final. No Minister of the Crown is to take part in the proceedings of the Judicial Committee.

Lord Castlereagh also proposes to move a new clause declaring that no peer of the realm shall be disqualified from being elected to serve for any city, county, or borough of the United Kingdom in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, but so long as he shall serve in the House of Commons he shall be incapable of sitting, voting, or speaking in the House of Lords, and shall not be entitled to the privilege of peerage, and shall be liable to be sued, indicted, proceeded against, and tried as a commoner for any offence with which he may be charged.

On Clause 2, Mr. Lonsdale proposes to make the clause refer to Bills other than a Bill to establish a separate Parliament and a Executive for Ireland, and the hon. member also proposes, on the same clause to so amend it that any Act passed without the assent of the House of Lords shall not come into operation until six months after next succeeding General Election.

Col. Griffith-Boscawen proposes that the clause shall not apply to Bills affecting the establishment of the Church of England and the temporalities thereof, or the Church of Scotland and the temporalities thereof.

Mr. Barnston proposes to add at the end of Clause 1, that the joint committee of the two Houses shall consist of the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Mr. Barnston will also move a new clause providing that any Bill introduced into the Commons for the purpose of payment of members of the Upper House shall not be regarded as a Money Bill.

Capt. Craig has given notice of five successive amendments, in which he proposes to leave out the first five clauses of the Bill. The cumulative effect of the adoption would be to reject the Bill.

Lord High Cecil has also given notice of a number of amendments.

So far the principal amendments from the Government side of the House will come from Sir H. Dalziel and Mr. Wedgwood. Sir Henry proposes to reduce the period of delay from three Sessions to two. Mr. Cassel will propose that after the passing of the Act, a peer shall not by reason of his peerage be disqualified from voting at or taking part in elections of members of Parliament.

The following new clause, proposed by Mr. Staveley-Hill, is of interest:—"This Bill shall not be presented to his Majesty for his Royal Assent unless it receives the approval of a majority of the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Commons, and it shall be submitted to such electors for their decision not less than one nor more than three months after it shall have been passed by both Houses of Parliament, in such manner as the House of Commons shall prescribe. Provided that if the Bill shall pass the House of Lords only with such amendment or amendments to which the House of Commons will not agree, the Bill, as passed by the House of Commons, with any amendments subsequently made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons, shall be the Bill to be submitted to the electors, and if it receive the approval of a majority of the electors qualified to vote the Bill shall be presented to his Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the Bill."

Sir Philip Magnus has an amenment proposing to exempt from the operation of the Act any Bill modifying the provisions contained in it.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major S R Davidson, 47 Sikhs | Capt G Marchant, 29 Lrs |
| Major J M Home, 2-8 G R | Capt J B MacFarlan, R A |
| Major W St G Chamier, S T O | Capt R V Hunt, 123 Rifles |
| Major W N Hay, 129 Bel | Capt R H S Whitehurch Mily Auts Dept |
| Capt D S Graham, 123 Frs | Lieut E C Braddyl, 10 Lrs |
| Capt R D Jennings, 13 Lrs | Lieut H G Grace, 21 Cav |
| Capt E P A Melville, 23 Sikh Prs | Lieut J S Oldham, 6 K E O Cav |
| Capt F M Ransford, 1-6 G R | Lieut E D F Gee, R G A |
| Capt J Macpherson, D S O Adjt M and S M Ry Vol B | Lieut R F Woodward, 130 Bel |
| | Lieut P K Wise, 33 Cav |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt H R von D Hardiege, L A, 6 mo M C | Nursing Sister Miss A Hawkins, Q A M N S, 6 mo M C |
| Capt J R Henderson, 125 Rifles, to 30-4-11 | |

March 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major R H Maddox, I M S, B | Major W M Guthrie-Smith, 2-10 G R |
| Mr F C Chamier, B Cov | Major A G W Moore, 27 Cav |
| Mr N G Cholmeley, C S I, B Cov | Major A H D Creagh, 128 Prs |
| Mr A N Moberley, B Cov | Capt C S Cameron, 23 Cav |
| Mr W H Cornish, B | Capt J H F Lakin, 94 Punj |
| Mr J S Barry, B | Capt F M Nicholson, S T C |
| Mr W B Butterfield, B | Capt F O O Rouse, S T C |
| Mr H Maxwell-Lefroy, B | Capt M M Corbyn, S T C |
| Mr H H Sharpe, B | Capt G D Rice, S T C |
| Mr W H Stock, B | Capt G J Young, I M S |
| Mr A T Stowell, B | Capt N C Bannatyne, 128 Prs |
| Mr C G Trevor, B | Lieut H G Brodie, 103 M L I |
| Mr L M Wynch, I M S, M Cov | Lieut H V Yule, 25 Cav |
| Lieut-Col W E Jennings, I M S, Bo | Lieut H J Huxford, 125 Rifles |
| Mr J B Chapman, Bo | Lieut G J Rae, 123 Rifles |
| Major-Gen R H Mahon, R A | Lieut T R Rearden, 2 Baj L Inf |
| Major-Gen J G Ramsay, C B, I A | Lieut C Erskine, 20 Corps of Guides |
| Lieut-Col J C C Perkins, I A, Mily Auts Dept | Lieut W B Northey, 1 G R |
| Lieut-Col W L Maxwell, 10 Lrs | Lieut B A S Slano, 46 Punj |
| Lieut-Col J W Rodgers, I M S | Lieut C P Blackett, 2-6 G R |
| Lieut-Col G A Robertson, 15 Lrs | Lieut J M Lorimer, 8 Skinners H |
| | Commander D H Gibsone, R I M |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major C A Lane, I M S, B, 2 days | Major H G Holman, D S O, 16 Cav, 6 mo, M C |
| Mr M Laurie, B Cov, 3 days | Major F H Norie, 6 G R, to 17-10-11 M C |
| Mr S C Bose, B, 4 mo M C | Major R S Paul, 126 Beloochis 4 mo M C |
| Mr J Frabson, B, 1 mo M C | Major D H Cameron, 59 Horse, to 22-7-11 |
| Mr W J Haynes, B, 10 days | Capt L S Fenton, 113 Inf, 6 mo M C |
| Mr M C Tweedie, B 21 days | Capt G M Millar, I M S, 6 mo M C |
| Mr R C C Carr, M Cov, 1 mo. M C | Lieut T H Scott, 37 Punj, 6 mo M C |
| Mr J V Cooke, Bo, 6 mo M C | Engr Wenji, R I M, 6 mo M C |
| Lieut-Col A H Dennys, 125 Rifles, 4 mo M C | |
| Lieut-Col E H Connell, 80 Carr Inf, 6 mo M C | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J Brabson, B | Lieut-Col A Street, Bo, I M S |
| Mr R C C Carr, M | |

It is announced in the Gazette that Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg, third son of Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice) and the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been appointed from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to a second lieutenancy in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in which Corps, it will be remembered, his cousin the late Prince Christian Victor served until his death in South Africa.


### LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly greasless and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### HAREM SKIRTS IN NEW YORK.

Three young women, wearing Harem skirts, nearly created a riot in New York in mail week and the intervention of the police was necessary to restore order. It is not known whether the audacious trio were walking advertisements for a Broadway theatre or models of an adventurous New York modiste; but it is certain that as soon as they appeared in the open street they created a lively demonstration of disapproval. "Here they come; there they go!" boys shouted, and very soon the three young women, all of whom were very pretty, with peroxide blonde hair, were surrounded. They first appeared at Fifty-Ninth-street and Fifth-avenue and had not proceeded far before a procession formed behind them, which grew and grew like a rolling snowball. The crowd was not absolutely violent, but rudely inquisitive. The girls took refuge in a taxicab, and alighting further away, resumed their promenade. Again they attracted instant attention, and at Thirty-Seventh-street hailed another cab, and rode over to Broadway. This was a mistake, for Broadway is not so polite as Fifth-avenue, and a third procession followed them, with jests and cries. The young women continued their march to Forty-Second-street, where the crowd became so dense and excited that it jostled them off the sidewalk. They finally managed to reach Forty-Fifth-street, where they were hustled, breathless, into another taxi-cab, with cries of "Go home!"

### AN IMPOSSIBLE FASHION.

A propos, the "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes the following:—A strange and almost incredible rumour—emanating, as usual with all the most interesting rumours, from the dressmaking establishments in Paris—has recently caused some passing anxiety in fashionable circles in London. It was actually reported that a new skirt, made on perfectly sensible and ordinary liner, was about to be introduced; it was, appropriately enough, called the "scarum skirt"; it was to be made of plain material, of a quiet unobtrusive colour, and it was to be so constructed as to allow of the free use of the limbs. Now that the first pangs of natural anxiety in fashionable circles at the suggestion of such an absurd garment have been allayed, there is no harm in admitting that it was actually worn in one or two cases; but the danger is now generally supposed to be past, and it is likely to be many years before the fair sex is again subjected to such a panic. Among the many obvious drawbacks of the "scarum skirt," there were three that were recognised at once to be fatal: (1) It attracts no attention; (2) it is absurdly inexpensive; (3) it had practically no train, and was therefore difficult for people to tread on in a crowd. It seems almost incredible that a garment of that sort should ever have been thought of as having the slightest chance of being generally worn; yet it is reported, on good authority, that a few men—they are believed to be married men—expressed very favourable opinions about it, and strongly urged their wives to adopt this ridiculous fashion. Their advice, of course, was laughed to scorn, and the incident affords another instance of the appalling ignorance of the average man in these matters; it is not only that they know nothing about it—they are so deplorably lacking in taste.

### THE ADVANTAGE OF POCKETS.

One feature of the proposed skirt—it seems sacrilege to dignify such a thing with the noble name of "skirt"—was that it was fitted with two useful, roomy pockets—the sort of pocket that you could not only find without the slightest difficulty, but which would actually hold things when found. The advocates of the new garment—probably men again, in every instance—actually quoted this advice as an advantage! They said it would obviate the necessity of carrying one's purse and handkerchief and scent-bottle, etc., in separate bag which could easily be either stolen or opened by a pickpocket. Such arguments as these are beneath consideration, and it is satisfactory to be assured that this inane proposal perished of ridicule the moment it was recognised what it really meant. But the fashionable world needs to be on its guard against these insidious dangers, or it may be rusticated into wearing ordinary, convenient clothes before it knows whither it is being led. It would be an absolute disaster to adopt a fashion that is at once comfortable and convenient, and lacking in any touch of eccentricity; and when in addition to all this the thing is not even expensive, it is not surprising that the proposal is indignantly rejected.

## ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

### Plans for Their Majesties' Tour.

According to present arrangements—though they are subject to alteration—the King and Queen will not take any continental overland route on their journey to India for the Delhi Durbar, or on the return voyage. It is expected that the steamship specially chartered for the royal party will be escorted by battleships.

The journey will begin about the middle of November, and the King and Queen will land in Bombay. It is anticipated that the stay in Delhi will extend over ten or twelve days. The Viceroy will receive and return visits from each of the assembled chiefs entitled by custom to this distinction, and it is expected that the King will give private audiences to some of the more important ruling princes. There is reason to anticipate that an elephant escort of native chiefs will not be a feature of the procession to the amphitheatre as it was at the Durbar held by Lord Curzon, and that the King, accompanied by the Viceroy and other high officers of State, will proceed to the Durbar on horseback. Arrangements are being made for the conveyance to India of the Crown and other Royal Regalia.

After the ceremonies at Delhi have been completed the King will proceed to the Terai, on the Nepaul border, for tiger shooting for ten days or so, and will then visit Calcutta. The royal stay there is not expected to extend beyond three or four days; and it will terminate with the embarcation of the King and Queen for England. Hopes will be cherished in Madras that their Majesties will land there for a short visit, thus giving to the southern capital a privilege to be enjoyed by the two other great seaport centres—Bombay and Calcutta.

The Secretary of State for India will be the Minister in attendance, and it is expected that he will be accompanied by his private secretary (Mr. F. H. Lucas) and by his political aide-de-camp (Sir James Dunlop-Smith.)

If the programme provisionally arranged as outlined is adhered to the King and Queen will be absent from England nearly three months.

THE King held a Council on March 6 at Buckingham Palace. Previous to the Council Sir Richmond Ritchie (pesmanent Under Secretary of State for India) was recieved by the King and handed to His Majesty the Seals of Office of the Secretary of State for India. At the Council Viscount Morley of Blackburn received from the King the Seals of Office as Secretary of State for India, and kissed hands and made affirmation. The Viscount Morley had an audience of His Majesty previous to the Council.


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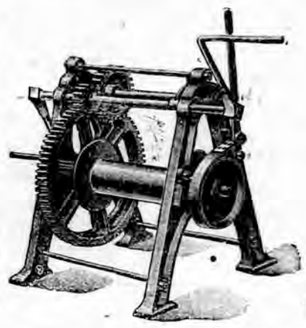

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## SPORTING NEWS.

### ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic sports were held in the High School compound on Thursday. The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal presided. The sports were attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The special feature of the occasion was the presence of Hindu ladies who were never seen at such functions. After the several events were over Khan Bahadur C. N. Contractor, the Principal, made a short speech in which he gave the previous history of the Gymkhana of the School and expressed great satisfaction at the rapid progress made during the last 15 years, especially in cricket. He then said how the athletic sports were organised during the time of Mr. A. G. Wright, the Director of Public Instruction at Nagpur. He concluded his remarks by thanking the members of the staff who helped him in making the sports a success.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal gave away about 70 prizes to the winners, and said that he was much obliged to the Principal for the honour done to him. The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal deemed the honour very great, because he was himself a teacher in the same school 30 years back and was also the Secretary of the Cricket club of the School. He thanked the Drill Master Mr Gazdar for giving him such a nice treat in his excellent drill. He was also pleased to hear that a past student of the school was the champion at the Wilson College Sports this year. Lastly, he advised the organizers of the sports and the winners to take all sports in the real sportsmanlike spirit without which all labour in games is wasted. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

### THE "ELTON" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last evening the Cup-holders, the Bombay Education Society's High School, met the Rangers and for the first half the game was evenly contested. At half time the score was :—

B. E. S. School..... 1 Goal.
Rangers..... Nil.

The Rangers took the ball down to their opponents many times in the second half, but the defence was good and counter attacks added to the School's score. The final result was.

School.....6 Goals.
..... Nil.

Match is between the B. E. S. Schools and High School.

### T CLUB RACES.

...g races will sail to-day.

...SS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Entered by | Light W H'cp M. S. | Moderate W H'cp M. S. | Fresh WH'cp M S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eileen | E.C. Russell & J. F. Watson | Scr. | Scr. | Scr. |
| Turquoise | J.W.Stokes & F. J. Preston | 32 38 | 16 8 | 11 27 |
| Melody | J.E.K. Macbeth | 18 27 | 16 44 | 18 29 |
| Mahshuka | J.G.E. Metcalfe | 14 35 | 13 13 | 11 33 |

Course : No. 41 from Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock Port—South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock—Mark'Buoy—South Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel all Marks to Starboard = 12-65 miles. Time-limit—1-2 hour after sunset.

B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE. - Sails at 3-25 p. m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie | 7 20 | Embarking Syndicate |
| Antelope | 17 25 | Officers Warwickshire Regt |
| Etia | 4 35 | Hon Mr W T Morison |
| Lylie | Scr | Donald Fraser. |

Course : No. 56+2 From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock port—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks Starboard—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy —Committee Vessel all Marks to Starboard.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Coralie | | Major N Kirby, R E |
| Maud | | Officers R E |
| Mavourneen | | Newman Taylor |
| Pearl | | A E Baird & D North |
| Clotha | | J J Welch |
| Valkyrie | | R Walker |
| Curlew | | Orr and Pilcher |
| Cricket | | Greyson and Hurlbatt |

Course : No. 56+2 same as "B" Class = 10·99 miles. Time limit—1-2 hour after sunset.

LORD LAMINGTON CHALLENGE CUP RACE —Sails at 3-35 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| | 14 21 | H M S Fox |
| | 14 21 | do |
| | 18 27 | do |
| | Scr | H.M.S. Hyacinth |
| | Scr | do. |
| | 50 | do |

...m Committee Vessel to mark ... Karanja Buoy Starboard— ...at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Starboard Buoy Port—Committee Vessel ...mit—1-2 hour after sunset.

### ...Y RACES.

### ... Meeting.

...ARCH 25.

...OF RUNNING.

| | p. m. |
|---|---|
| ...ded). | ... 2 30 |
| | ... 3 0 |
| ... | ... 3 25 |
| ... | ... 3 55 |
| ... | ... 4 25 |
| ... | ... 4 55 |
| ... | ... 5 25 |
| ...ided) | 5 55 |
| | ... 6 25 |

...mmanding and ...Railway Volun... ...fternoon.

...ES:—

...tandard Time.

| | p. m. |
|---|---|
| .... | 1-50 |
| .... | 1-55 |
| .... | 2- 5 |

### ...DIA"

### ...S.

...NDENT.)

...TA, MARCH 24.

...RTMENT.

...ident, Hyderabad, has been ...ths' leave. Lt.-Col. Pinhey

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

...Bewell, I. M. S., is confirmed as Surgeon ...st, Marine Survey of India.

...stant Engineer Donofield has been promoted ...ineer-in-Chief.

Engineer Stevenson retires from the service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Harvest and Captain Barry are appointed ...antonment Magistrates, Bengal and Punjab respectively.

Captain Marr, I.M.S., 90th Punjabis, officiates ...s Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, vice Major Swinton, granted eight months' leave.

Major-General Blomfield becomes Divisional Commander vice Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, I.M.S., has been promoted Colonel.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration has been conferred on Captain Addis, U. P. Horse, Lieutenant-Colonels Crimmin, Bombay Artillery, and Pendlebury, Hyderabad Rifles.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Caledonia," Mar. 25.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia," Commander W. Hayward, R.N.R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 10th March, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Mr C M
Bowhay Lt A B
Brown, Capt J G
Bennett, Miss M R
Bamford, Miss M Miss W
Bradbeer, Mr T
Cottee. Rev J M
Cripps Miss O M
Cooke, Miss L M
Fay, Mr J
Griffith, Miss L
Ghose, Rev S Mrs and infnt
Gardner, Mr A A
George, Mr A
Hunter, Miss K
Ironside, Mr G R
Ingolby, Miss
James, Mr S A
Jones, Mr J
Lumsden, CaH F.
Landon, Mr J
Martin Miss
Marsden, Dr F
Mahoney, Capt F H
Pritchard, Major A G
Paterson, Miss G A
Park, Mr W
Ringwood, Miss M
Randoll Mrs W and infnt
Smith, Mr. N
Sulaiman, Mr S M
Shafts, Lt T D
Smith, (Mrs Leslie Porter's maid)
Webb Mr P
Walters, Mr. H
Walker, Mrs A
White. Lt Col G F
Walch, Miss

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Gentleman de Veigo, Dr Feras, Rev L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Andrews. Miss G E
Adam, Miss
Brown, Mr D
Bingley, Mr A H
Benton, Lady
Bouverie, Mr J P
Bary, Mr C H
Balfe, Miss K M
Bhawnoggree Sir M M
Bowney, Mr F W
Campbell, Mr W E M
Cresswell. Mr W
Cobbold. Mrs
Cox. Mr T
Corstorphan Mr. N
Cripps, Mr H H
Carter, Mr B and Mrs
Cockman, Capt G W
Donald Mrs M D
Deedne, Mr O H M rs
Ferrand, Mr S H
Gaskell, Mrs
Hamilton, Mrs
Hadow, Mr and Mrs
Hall, Mr P N
Hunter, Mr W K
Howard, Mrs
Johnstone, Mr H H
Kay, Miss G
Lang, Capt H G
Lunn, Mr W N
Lm'al. Ma F T
Minck Miss
Mitra, Mr S G
Porter, Hon Mr L Mrs
Powell, Mr J A F
Patuck, Mr R H
Poove, Mr L G
Rice, Mr W R
Rattigan. Mrs E M N Miss A M
Row, Mr T F Mrs
Swiney, Mrs
Shephard, Mr W D
Shalleroft, Mr G
Sutton, Mr J F
Thomas. Mrs and infnt Miss
Urquhart, Mr
Von Ernsthansen Mr A C
Vernon. Capt H A
Wilson, Miss D Miss E
Ward Mr T J
Waters Major

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Price. Mrs
Ford, Miss V
Johnson, D S O Capt H C

## DEPARTURES.

### Passengers Per s.s. "Caledonien," March 25.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Caledonien" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 10-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Disinfection Station, Prince's Dock, at 8 a. m. with all their kits.

COLOMBO.

Shah Khan, Mr M
Flaishman, Mr S
Lane, Major F C
Schaede, Mr G
Erasmi, Mr E
Oscar Isaizi, Mrs
Nora Isaigi, Miss
Oscar Isaigi's Maid, Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Mr L
Gunbert, Mr J G
Wilson, Mr R J
Wilson, Mrs E W
Greenbaum, Mr and Mrs W
Brown, Mr J S M
Goldenberg, Mr Y
Park, Mr R D
Walters, Mr and Mrs J F

KOBE—Karmall Mr.

YOKOHAMA.

Macleod, Col R W and Miss Kawakami, Mr and Mrs

SAIGON.—Jane Coste, Miss

ADELAIDE.—Arnot, Mr P J

HONGKONG.—Karanjia, Mr N B

MELBOURNE.

Dias, Mrs V
Hyle, Mr U

FREMANTLE.

Zar, Mr M
Rurelle, Mr
Batti e, Mr
Josep, Mr
Peton, Mr G
Guseppe, Mr G
Donato, Mr Q
Giorgio, Mr B
Angelo, Mr Q
Petro, Mr E
Basiglio, Mr B
Giovanni, Mr S
Luigi, Mr
Angelo, Mr
Giacomo, Mr
Giovanni, Mr B
Serenna, Mr P
Stephens Mr
Galovastas, Mr
Stantonitel, Mr
Matulonital, Mr
Stewart, Mr A C

SYDNEY.

Martino, Mr P
Rossmann, Mr
Peritsis, Mr V
Palakas. Mr J
Samilevitch and 3 children Mrs
Rosman, and 2 friends and child Mr
Borochanitz, Mr A
Paspalos, Mr
Lonkotakis, Mr and Mrs
Felepe, Mr H
Angelo, Mr Z
Martino, Mr S
Bessighini, Mr
Antonio, Mr C
Giorgio, Mr B
Giorgio, Mr G
Giaz, Mr and Mrs M
Stephano, Mr and Mrs O C
Celestino, Mr S
Agostino, Mr P
Stephano, Mr P
Agostino, Mr L
Agostino, Mr A
Zina, Mrs
Battisle Mr C
Joseph Mile, Mr S
Joseph, Mr S
Joseph Siglio Mr S
Yvan, Mr S
Julijan, Mr D
Anton, Mr S
Stakapoulas, Mr
Chiaolutki, Mr
Economare, Mr
Banasa, Mrs E
Thomas, Mr
Brun, Mrs

NOUMEA.

Collin, Mr and Mrs
Caujolle, Mr
Renault, Mr J
Arbic, Mr and Mrs and child
Moudragon, Mr
Collin, Mr
Perrault, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Landre, Mr and Mrs

### Per s.s. "Arcadia," March 26.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arcadia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Anderson, Capt E S J
Aspinall, Capt C F
Abbott, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Adler, Mr and Mrs M
Allan, Mr G L
Anderson, Capt M H
Abid, Mr and Mrs A
Andrew, Mr H M
Annesley, Capt The Hon A.
Abbott, Mrs
Adams, Capt and Mrs
Asser, Mr O
Apostolides, Col E C
Atady, Mr and Mrs F
Bowen, Mr and Mrs J C G and child
Booker, Mr
Bayer, Miss
Beith, Mr A
Barter, Mr C W
Baker, Mrs E F
Burne, Mr F O N
Brinton, Phillips Mr Mrs
Beaumont, Mr and Miss and Mr G
Braithwaite, Mrs W D and infant
Baker, Mrs J E and child
Baksh, Mr Kadir
Boyd, Mr and Mrs A A
Beg, Mr Mustem
Budge, Mr and Mrs W
Brooke, Mr A F
Benham, Miss
Brown, Mr Jas
Budgen, Mr H V
Baker, Mrs
Battliboi, Mr J F
Bensimra, Mons
Breeden, Rev and Mrs J
Barham, Mrs C M
Barlatiere, Mr Andre
Black, Mr J
Cartwright, Mr R H
Carroll, Mrs and Miss
Clark, Mr and Mrs Elliot
Charpie, Mr G A
Cheape, Capt L St C
Crathwaite, Mrs Gilbert and infant
Cameron, Mr J G P
Cook, Mr H M
Cotter, Capt
Kelly, Miss
Khopkar, Mr V N
Kee, Mr B
Kelly, Miss
Kilner, Mrs J N and child
Khambatta, Mr D K
Kisterbock, Mr and Mrs H
Lethbridge, Mr A
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs L
Lagton Mr G
Lambert, Mr J H
Lurcott, Mr T R
Lowther, Mr H N
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs
Macalister, Dr G and Mrs
Morgan, Mrs and child
Maclean, Capt and Mrs A F
McLean, Mr and Mrs R
Mungaldas, Mr K T
Midgeley, Mr H
Mennie, Lt-Col J O and Mrs
McMorran, Mr T
Morton, Capt S
Mullins, Col W B
Mollison, Mr F J
Midwood, Mr T C
Miller, Mr S
McCanlis, Mr and Mrs
McCanlis, nurse and infant
Mann, Dr Harold H
Morris, Mr and Mrs L J
Mody, Mr J D
Moseley, Mr R K
Mergell, Mr A
Macry, Father
Newbold, Mrs
Nettell, Mrs R
Norton, Mr J B
Ogilvy, Miss Aligon
Ostrehan, Mrs
Orton, Capt E F
Oldfield, Maj and Mrs C G
Osterban, Mr A H M
Ogilvie, Maj and Mrs
Owen, Mr O G
Palmer, Mr T G F
Palmer, Mr E W E
Proctor, Mr and Mrs
Parker, Mrs E A
Potter, Capt H
Parday, Mr and Mrs and infant
Prasad, Mr B
Pain, Miss
Peter, Mr R C
Pandit, Mr J S
Pringle, Mr E V
Patterson, Mr C C
Pagar, Mr Shankar Rao
Radmore, Mr
Retsie, Maj and Mrs W J K
Remy-Tailyour, Col F T B
Roper, Mr and Mrs Freeman
Renny, Mr
Reid, Lady
Rose, Mrs W C
Rose, Mr and Mrs C
Roberts, Mr J W
Rodley, Mr F
Reid, Mr and Mrs J P
Reid, Mr Marshall
Ripley, Miss
Rabbits, Mr C W
Richardson, Mr G C
Rose, Mrs H E
Richardson, Mr and Mrs W
Swales, Mr and Mrs W H
Stansfield, Mr John
Sullivan, Mr W S
Spalding, Mr N C
Shettle, Miss A F
Strudwick, Mr
Stou, Mrs
Shettle, Miss A F
Shepard, Miss M V
Spink, Mr T W
Sidebotham, Miss
Smith, Rev W F
Smith, Mrs
Shorter, Mr C V
Strutt, Hon Norah
Sparrow, Major R
Spence, Mr R B
Shettle, Capt F B
Sim, Mr A G
Talbot, Mr and Mrs G W
Tew, Mr and Mrs G and 2 children
Terrot, Capt and Mrs G R and 2 children
Toynbee, Mrs S E
Torrie, Mr L J
Thomson, Mr W H
Tankaberry, Mr J B
Turner Laing, Mr A
Tosh, Mr and Mrs C W
Townley, Mrs M M and child
Thomas, Mr B E P
Thurston, Mr F F
Thakur, Mr W M
Taylor, Capt B W
Thoburn, Mr
Vost, Mrs and child
Walker, Mr R R
Wemberley, Mrs C N C
Wadia, Mrs, Miss and nurse
Walmsley, Mrs and Miss
Wells, Mr G
Woolliscroft, Mrs and infant
Ward, Maj and Mrs T M
Wightman, Mr R N
Wilson, Mrs J and 2 children
Wadia, Mr J M
Wright, Maj E G
Wecer, Mrs
Wilson, Mrs
Wilson, Mr F J
White, Mr James
Kellner, Mr P T

## GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

| | Imports. | Gold Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Weight in ounces.. | 409730 | 48443 | 361287 |
| Value in rupees... | 25290424 | 2756295 | 22534129 |
| To the end of the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces.. | 2394930 | 536616 | 1858314 |
| Value in rupees... | 149690100 | 30755692 | 118884408 |
| | Imports. | Silver. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | 3153249 | 1386815 | 1766434 |
| Value in rupees... | 5624332 | 2274126 | 3350206 |
| To the end of the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | 51855727 | 11608200 | 40247527 |
| Value in rupees.... | 87995263 | 26921882 | 61073381 |
| | Imports. | Total. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Weight in ounces | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees... | 30914756 | 5030421 | 25884335 |
| To the end of the month of Dec. 1910— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees... | 287585363 | 57677574 | 179907789 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Dec, 1910. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars. | ..... | 806884 | 806884 |
| Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 770326 | 643927 | 1414253 |
| Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion purchased for Government coinage ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government ..... | ..... | 15236 | 15236 |

| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Dec. 1910. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars | ..... | 6869348 | 6869348 |
| Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 10243075 | 6184066 | 16427141 |
| Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion purchased for Government coinage..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt... | ..... | 101010 | 101010 |
| Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government..... | ..... | 114969 | 114969 |
| Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government ..... | ..... | 18279 | 18279 |

Coined and Examined.

| | In the month of Dec. 1910. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale) | ..... | 523292 | 523292 |
| Five cents (Tale) ... | ..... | 76719 | 76719 |
| Rupees ..... | 834414 | 735008 | 1569022 |
| Ten cents (Tale)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ..... | 446007 | ..... | 446007 |
| Twenty cents (Tale). | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Coined and Examined.

| | To end of the month of Dec. 1910. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale) | ..... | 2973826 | 2973826 |
| Five cents (Tale)..... | ..... | 8671800 | 8671800 |
| Rupees ..... | 6334109 | 6189052 | 12523161 |
| Ten cents (Tale) ..... | ..... | 1560419 | 1560419 |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)..... | 4638389 | 162749 | 3084336 |
| Twenty cents (Tale).. | ..... | 3084365 | 1084011 |


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a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

## WILL FORMS of different kinds.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GUJERAT PIGSTICKING MEETING, 1911.

MEETING at BANDHU, near Mehsana Junction, on the 14th April and following days. Events will be drawn on the evening of the 13th April for—

1. The Gujerat Cup, a piece of plate of about Rs. 1,000 value, given outright. First entries, March 13th. Rs. 15: Second entries, March 28th. Rs. 25; Third entries, April 13th Rs. 50.

2. The Salmon Cup, a Challenge Trophy to be held for one year, plus a replica, value about Rs. 300, given outright. For Ponies, measuring 14·2 or under at the Meeting, or holding certificates of 14·1 or under, Entries Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30, same date as the Gujerat Cup.

There will be no Point-to-Point Races.

For further particulars and rules apply to the HON. SECRETARY, No. 12 Bungalow, Camp, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Re. 1 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1910, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1911, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 9th of March, 1911, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21th March, 1911.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1910, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11·30 A.M. to 3·30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of Shares on the 22nd inst., on production of their Shares Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1911, for works in a STORM WATER DRAIN and a PIPE SEWER in Curry Road and Delisle Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
B. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. R. I., (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

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|---|---|---|
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*Bombay Gazette.*

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Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"C. S."—Of insufficient public importance.
"Corporator."—The correspondence was closed a month ago.
"Cicero."—No space for a correspondence of this character. Moreover the story is common property.
"Heron."—Address the Hony. Secy., Natural History Society, Bombay.
"V. and S."—Not before time.


The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 25th March, 1911.


## THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

THE year 1611 will always be memorable as the date of the publication of the Authorised Version of the English Bible. The significance of the event was felt at the time. It was an age of great events. The consciousness of the English people was stirred with a sense of destiny and of power, and the translators of the Bible shared in the prevailing expectation. Like all great movements the effort towards a complete translation was dominated by an impulse of which the workers themselves were not fully cognisant. But they knew that they were taking part in an important task. They worked under royal authority as well as towards a patriotic end; and their estimate of the value of their achievement may be gathered from the language of their well-known dedication no less than from the time and care which they bestowed upon their labours. The movement which reached its climax in the Authorized Version had begun many years before. Leaving Wycliffe's translation out of account as written in an earlier dialect, the translation of the Bible into English began with Tyndale's version of the New Testament in 1525. Coverdale soon took up the work, and translated the whole Bible from the Vulgate and from German versions in 1535. Coverdale's New Testament was based on his predecessor's, and the influence of Tyndale's translation has been perpetuated in all subsequent editions. It is, indeed, the mingling of the popular speech with the terms of Latin theology, which began in Tyndale's Testament that has given its distinctive character to the English Bible. Succeeding editions were little more than revisions of the preceding issues, and the stamp of the first translation has remained upon the text of our Bible down to the latest version published a few years ago. When King James ascended the English throne two and even three versions were current in the land; but although the scholars of the time felt the need of a uniform edition, they had a still stronger sense of the value of the work already done. While therefore the translators were instructed to revise the Bishops' Bible by comparing it with the original Hebrew and Greek, they were also carefully enjoined to alter it as little as accuracy would permit. Another instruction of hardly less interest to the student of literature, was to keep the old ecclesiastical words. The terms of technical theology, to use Macaulay's phrase, were thus handed down from one translator to another. No effort was made to change or to adopt them; and the theologians of the present day still use the language of St. Jerome. But the number of these technical words, while sufficient to exercise the minds of the devout and the learned, was not large enough to interfere with the development of English prose, while striving to retain as much as possible of the old, each translator in turn tried equally hard to write as the people spoke; and the gradual introduction of a few Latin words into the common speech served only to enrich and to strengthen the written language.

Happily for their descendants the Bible was a popular book with the English of the sixteenth century. Religious considerations doubtless were uppermost in their minds when they crowded to the churches to read the Great Bible or to hear it read; but like their leaders in scholarship they were obeying an impulse of which they were still less aware. The effect of acquaintance with the translated Bible upon the taste of the people was immediate. Literary ideals were raised; and words like "sanctify" and "adoption" began to have meaning when supported by the words of the living dialect. Latin terms, not many altogether, but enough to give a new character to the language, passed easily into common use, and with each successive edition of the Bible, the translators found more freedom in their task. They did deliberately what the people were doing spontaneously, and with unerring instinct they chose the Latin words that supplied a want or gave needed variety and the language of the people for whom they wrote, even so the Bible remained predominatingly Saxon, and was much less influenced by classical scholarship than the other literature of that day. The vigorous English of the early versions still controlled the efforts of the revisers. The proportion of Saxon to Latin words in the whole Bible is over ninety per cent., while in Shakespeare the proportion is eighty-five per cent, and—to choose an illustrious example of scholarly English—about seventy per cent, in the writings of Gibbon. A good instance of the scriptural proportion is found in the Lord's Prayer, where out of 65 words only six are taken from the Latin.

The translators themselves used a different manner of writing when they were not engaged in translating; and we have only to compare their cumbrous preface with the style of their more enduring work, to see the dangers from which the Bible has delivered our speech. The once fashionable euphuism, which now makes us shudder, might have taken root in England or we might now be shaping our methods of writing and speaking after the style of Milton's "Areopagitica," if a better and a purer standard had not prevailed. On the other hand we have only to contrast the final version with Tyndall's and Coverdale's works to see how the narrative improved and the translation gained by the successive revisions and by the increased flexibility of the language. Uncouth expressions were dropped and archaic words discarded, so that there are probably fewer obsolete words in the Scriptures than in Shakespeare. The authors did not hesitate to improve on an expression when they thought it necessary; and the beauty of the diction of the Bible is due more than anything else to the exquisite blending of the two vocabularies in one continuous speech. From the point of view of strict scholarship it may even be considered a defect that the same word should be rendered in different ways; but the translators who used alternative words like "gentile" and "heathen," or "kingly" and "royal" for the same conception were guided by a sense of style that puts their work above questions of literal accuracy. Other defects have been pointed out in the actual translation, and as philological studies progress, there will always be room for critical editions like the revised version of 1881. But the English Bible will remain what it now is, a work by itself, the chief product of the Elizabethan age, and the greatest literary influence throughout the English-speaking world. Of the limits of its influence no one can yet speak. People have tried to tell something of what Christianity gained by the translation of the Scriptures from the Greek of the New Testament and the Latin of the Vulgate into the fresh and powerful speech of the nascent English empire, and each succeeding year the gain becomes greater. But the celebrations, which have already begun of the tercentenary of the Bible will quicken the imagination and move the feelings of many whom religious enthusiasm may not touch. More even than the plays of Shakespeare or the songs of Burns, the Bible has spread with the race. It is part of our inheritance, and the representative of what is best in our thoughts, and its words, once learned, remain on in our memories full of sweet and melodious sound.

TO OBTAIN OFFICERS: A LAST RESOURCE.

FULL details of the new conditions under which candidates will be admitted to the R. M. Academy and R. M. College were received by the last mail from Home. The new scheme for entrance to these Colleges has been devised with the object of solving the great and increasing difficulty of recruiting the commissioned ranks of the Regular Army of the British Service. The inducement of offering prize cadetships does not apply to the Indian Army, for which there is no lack of candidates and competition for appointments is steadily on the increase. But the Indian Service offers at least a living wage and scope for a man of energy and ability as well as an equitable system of promotion. The new scheme is comprised under three headings: The first of these has to do with reducing the lower limit of age to 16½ in the case of Woolwich and to 17 for the Sandhurst candidates, and considerable alterations in the syllabus of examination. This must necessarily have the effect of somewhat lowering the educational standard, it is also questionable if officers obtaining their commissions at so early an age, should be sent out at once to serve in tropical and unhealthy climates. Some arrangements will, perhaps, be made to keep the youngest of the new commissions at Home until they are sufficiently mature to undergo the vicissitudes of life abroad. The second part of the scheme arranges for a number of nominations to Sandhurst being given half-yearly on the recommendation of the headmasters of certain recognised schools; the number of candidates from any one school to be determined, on each occasion, by the Army Council. The last and chief attractions offered are the prize cadetships, to begin from November next, when five will be offered to the candidates for Woolwich and fifteen to those for Sandhurst. The holder of one of these cadetships will receive a free kit on entering the College and the sum of £65 towards outfit on obtaining a commission. In addition to these advantages the fees for sons of civilians at both Colleges will be very considerably reduced. The new scheme is on the whole good and will probably receive but little adverse criticism, except perhaps from headmasters of schools who will certainly raise some objection to parting their fledglings at the early age of 16½, reluctant to recognise that, since they are destined for the army, they would be transferred to a sphere of more practical and useful education at a military college than the public school affords. But the chief point is: will this new scheme for admission to the two great military colleges produce the requisite number of candidates to keep the commissioned ranks up to strength. We think not. It may at first appear attractive, but its effect can but be short-lived. To get a commission in the army is one thing, now rendered more simple, but to exist in the army is another thing which has not been in any way simplified by this scheme. People are sometimes tempted to acquire large houses offered at a low figure, but they also often find in the end that the house is beyond their means to keep up. Parents who are intelligently solicitous for the future welfare of their sons will not select for them a profession, the emoluments of which are preposterously inadequate, prospects uncertain and promotion most inequitable. As we have before pointed out the old soldiering families who have for generations supplied the best material in the commissioned ranks of the British Army have become reduced almost out of existence by a patriotic, if blind, adherence to an impoverishing profession and are now seeking more profitable careers for their sons.

A NOTED ROYAL BIOGRAPHER.

SIR RICHARD HOLMES, whose death is announced by Reuter, was a noted bibliographer and Royal Librarian at Windsor Castle to the late King and his mother for over thirty-five years. His love of books and intimate connection with them was hereditary, as his father was at first a bookseller and then Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, and his mother was a daughter of the well-known publisher and bookseller Charles Rimington. He may be said to have been born in the British Museum, for his father, John Holmes had begun five years before his birth in 1835, his quarter of a century's close connection with that vast national repository of books and manuscripts in Bloomsbury Square, and so when he later came to have charge of the great library at Windsor he was in a congenial atmosphere. He himself began his career in the British Museum, when he was only nineteen as an assistant when his father died prematurely in 1854. John Holmes was a learned antiquary and his catalogues of various great collections were very noteworthy. The famous Ashburnham Library of Manuscripts was collected by its owner, the fourth Earl of Ashburnham under his guidance. This great collection was afterwards brought under the hammer and dispersed, the sale attracting great attention and lasting a long time. Sir Richard, while he was at the Museum, was appointed Archologist to the expedition to Abyssinia which started from Bombay in 1868 under Lord Napier of Magdala, and formed a splendid collection of rare books, manuscripts and such other curiosities as could be found in that ancient country, for the British Museum. Unfortunately, much of this valuable treasure found its way into private hands and thence into collections like that of the late Lady Meux who only recently directed by an eccentric clause in her will its restitution to the King of Abyssinia. Sir Richard at Windsor came into close relations with Queen Victoria and the late King Edward VII., and wrote very good biographies of both these sovereigns. The life of the former first appeared in a sumptuous quarto illustrated by fine pictures drawn from the Royal Collection under his charge. The text was somewhat overshadowed by the number and beauty of the illustrations, but it was very important and authentic as the Queen had herself supplied much material in the form of notes about her youth and childhood, and revised the later portions, correcting several popular misimpressions. The letter-press of the volume was therefore worth reproducing in more convenient form, and when it was issued later in octavo form it became very popular as a reliable personal monograph on the good Queen. Even by the side of the other and fuller biography of Mr. Sidney Lee, published later, it still holds its ground. King Edward's life he had undertaken some time before the sad close of his reign and had almost completed it when the end came in May last year. This work, which is both biographical and historical, is now in course of publication, its first volume being already out. He was a good judge of book-binding naturally, as the Royal Library is very rich in famous binding, and has produced a sumptuous volume on the subject. He was besides a good painter and exhibited at the Royal Academy. As Royal Librarian he was granted an extension when he was sixty-five, a very rare boon to officials, and he retired five years ago at seventy.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg states that it has been decided to transfer the Russian Consulate-General from Bombay to Calcutta.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Francis Welles Newmarch to be Secretary in the Public Works Department at the India Office, in succession to Mr. Frederick Charles Thompson, who is about to retire.

MR. CHERRY KEARTON, the photographer of birds and beasts in their natural surroundings, has left London for Singapore to obtain films for the cinematograph of the tiger and the orang-outang in their haunts. Mr. Kearton is taking with him 10,000 feet of film and a canvas dark-room to develop the photographs. From Singapore he will visit the Sultan of Johore, in whose State he intends to photograph by flash-light the tigers as they visit the water-holes.

A MEETING of the citizens of Calcutta was held on Thursday evening at the Town Hall under the Presidency of the Maharaja of Durbhanga to raise a suitable memorial to the late Babu Sishir Kumar Ghose, founder and Editor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika." Amongst the speakers were Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Sir Guradas Bannerjee, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor of the "Empire," the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, Chitnavis and Bupendra Nath Basu, who paid tributes to the memory of the deceased. A strong committee consisting of Europeans and Indians, with the Maharaja of Durbhanga as Chairman and Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury as Secretary, was formed to raise subscriptions.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE ILLNESS OF LORD CREWE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE regrettable illness of Lord Crewe has given rise to a good deal of sloppy writing in editorial columns about the alleged excessive labours and crushing burdens of Ministers. I do not say that there are not "softer jobs" than those of a member of His Majesty's Government, but except, when Parliament is sitting, the King's advisers have in ordinary circumstances a comparatively easy time unless, which is rare, they have like Viscount Morley a passion for work. It must be remembered moreover that they are relieved of all drudgery by a crowd of permanent officials and numerous private secretaries. But I am quite prepared to believe that Lord Crewe has been overworked lately. He has had his duties at the India Office to learn and as leader of the House of Lords he had to be a sort of maid-of-all-work. The reason for the latter is set forth in a letter addressed to the Press by a correspondent signing himself "Thirty years in Parliament." He writes:—"Among the devices employed by the present Government to nullify the debates of the House of Lords has been the withdrawal of representatives of the chief Government departments. For generations when the Secretary of State has sat in the House of Commons his Under-Secretary has represented him in the Upper House. The system, initiated by the late Prime Minister and continued by Mr. Asquith, of ignoring the House of Lords has now reached a climax." Although the House is full of men learned in foreign affairs to say nothing of prancing pro-consuls and common or ordinary ex-governors, neither the Foreign Office nor the Colonial Office is represented in the House. The same is the case with Education, Local Government and Finance. The brunt of the conflicts concerning these departments has consequently fallen on poor Lord Crewe, and it is conjectured that this proved too great a strain and caused the dizziness which preceded his collapse at Claridge's, though it might have been caused, as indeed has been suggested, by indigestion. Although the statement originally made upon the authority of the hotel manager that Lord Crewe's head struck the metal fender, the effect was to cause concussion of the brain. There is, I understand, no foundation whatever for the alarming reports as to the nature of Lord Crewe's illness; the doctors are concealing nothing and their announcement that he is suffering from concussion of the brain and from nothing else is literally true. Still, concussion of the brain is not a trifling ailment, and even if, as every one hopes the patient continues to make satisfactory progress, some time must elapse before he can return to work. It was assumed in some quarters that the post of Secretary of State for India would be kept open for Lord Crewe and that Lord Morley would, as it were just, drop in now and then to see that things were going on all right. In the *Times* of Monday appeared the following:—"With the many duties devolving on the leader in the House of Lords, in which the Admiralty and the Foreign and Colonial Offices are not now directly represented, it is to be supposed that during the short time that Lord Crewe has been at the India Office the conduct of its affairs has been largely in the hands of the leading officials, and in the circumstances we hope that Lord Morley may feel that for the present the conduct of the India Office may safely be left mainly in their hands." Lord Morley has not so felt. He has returned to the India Office but not as one Minister goes to another department when its chief is ill or out of the country, as Mr. Haldane went to the Home Office when Mr. Winston Churchill was yachting in the Ægean Sea, but as *de facto* Secretary of State. Apparently he retains his position as Lord President of the Council. This is not the first time that the Lord Presidentship and the Indian Secretaryship have been filled by the same person. For a time, in one of Mr. Gladstone's ministries, the late Earl of Kimberley held the two offices and Liberals prided themselves on the saving that would thereby accrue to the British Exchequer. They assumed that Lord Kimberley would not draw the pay of the Lord President, £2,000 per annum, but that of Indian Secretary £5,000 a year, which as everyone knows is paid by India and this happened. But attention was called to this rather mean arrangement and a little later Lord Kimberley ceased to be Lord President as well as Indian Secretary. It is generally assumed that Viscount Morley cannot go on for long, being leader of the House of Lords, Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council. Clearly, if Lord Crewe's absence is prolonged, it will be necessary to reinforce the Front Ministerial Bench in the House of Lords. The question is who will be sent up? It is a pity that the French system of allowing a Minister to speak in both Chambers does not prevail here.

THE GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The distinguished ex-Director of the Geological Survey of India, Sir Thomas Henry Holland, has a letter in the *Times*, in which *a propos* of a recent article in that journal he explains the attitude of the Government of India towards the two great Tata undertakings. There has been nothing in the shape of subsidising; the "concessions" granted being actually purely business investments. Sir Thomas mentions that, when at Benares five years ago, he expressed regret that as then seemed likely Messrs. Tata would be obliged to raise the required capital in Europe, he was aware that some of those listening to him and many others had provided for themselves an insurance against political instability by large fixed deposits in European banks. "Subsequent developments," he continues, "have afforded a valuable object-lesson also to English capitalists, who, when they had the chance, were too nervous to invest in a project which possessed the serious drawback of being unsuitable for share gambling on the Stock Exchange; for the profits of the ironworks as well as of the recently floated electric-power scheme, which was also offered to the London market, will now very properly be retained in India." He connects the superabundant demand for shares in the Iron and Steel Company with the recent rapid diminution in India of that vague feeling of distrust which has hitherto led instructively to the secret hoarding of bullion. He adds:—"Those of us who have the confidence of real friends among Indians have long been aware of the fact that, simultaneously with the manifestation of a frothy political unrest, there has been growing a more serious, deep-seated recognition, by those who have a real stake in the country, of the economic and political stability of the existing system of Government. The political froth has been temporarily removed by reforms which cannot yet be safely appraised; but the historian of the future, when he recognizes the present decade as the commencement of a new era in the development of India, may fail to discriminate between the well-advertised political reforms of 1910 and the far more serious *Swadeshi* movement of some five years earlier which had the full sympathy of Government, without megaphonic advertisement in Parliament, whenever it displayed, as in the case of the Tatas, a healthy blend of patriotism and common sense." Sir Thomas Holland's letter will add to the interest with which the paper he has promised to read before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts on April 27 is being awaited. The subject he has chosen is "The Trend of Mineral Development in India" and he is to have as his Chairman Lord Avebury.

THE BATTLE OF THE CHARACTERS OR AN IMPERIAL SCRIPT FOR INDIA.

Under the above title the Rev. J. Knowles, a Church missionary from Madras, read a paper before a meeting held at Caxton Hall on Monday in connection with the East India Association. The lecturer recommended (1) that a linguistic commission be appointed to take counsel with the leaders of India, educationalists, oriental scholars and others, to enquire into the practicability of a national alphabet for all Indian languages based on the Roman letters; (2) that the Roman or Romanic scheme so settled upon should be allowed optional use in schools and public offices. "So far as India is concerned, the above," he submitted, "would win general acceptance for an optional national alphabet. But our educational authorities might go further and it is suggested that the whole subject might well form one of the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Educational Conference, so that eventually there may be evolved an Imperial alphabet for the whole British Empire." The Chairman, Sir James Wilson, shared Mr. Knowles's preference for the Romanic script as against Arabic or Nagari, and with certain qualifications generally agreed with the views expressed in the paper. But there was no unanimity, and one Indian gentleman, Mr. Dube, a practising barrister, denounced proposals in almost unmeasured terms. It was nonsense he called them. In his opinion there is not the remotest chance of the new system, and perhaps he is right if [illegible] as he stated that Hindus are unwilling desire that Devanagari shall be the only script in India. The poet Bepin Chandra Pal was present and criticised the scheme. Apropos Mr. Pollen, whose enthusiastic advocacy of Esperanto shows that he is not afraid of linguistic changes, however revolutionary they may be, sends me a communication on the subject of an Imperial Script which he addressed to the Commissioner in Sind as long ago as 1883. Dr. Pollen wrote:—"Leaving out of question the enormous amount of time (to say nothing of money) now spent in learning printing and writing a motley host of grotesque (if sometimes picturesque), utterly unnecessary, minutely difficult, and often practically undecypherable characters, the great gain to the literary world of both continents which would arise from the establishment of a common alphabet cannot be exaggerated. The literary resources of the East would be opened up to the learning of the West, and the learning of the West would become far more widely available throughout the East than it is at present. Gradually, all hieroglyphic writing of the East would be transliterated into the English or Roman character (that is into the best alphabetical forms which the combined intelligence of Greece and Rome could evolve from its inheritance of Phœnician learning), and Eastern literature would be no longer concealed behind the confusing curtain of a forbidding alphabet. Scientific and social culture would become more general, and the interchange of thought and experience between the East and West more real and honest. That it is possible to get rid of an old alphabet in favour of the pure Roman characters is shown by Germany's success in substituting the latter for the Monkish distortions of Latin letters which have commonly passed as 'the original Gothic character.' It is true that Prince Bismarck is opposed to the change, but, in spite of the desire of their ablest statesman to stereotype the ancient alphabet, the common sense of the modern nation demands, and is enforcing, a change. Of course I have been all [illegible] throughout to the written symbols that meet the eye. All pronunciation signs of symbols must be taught just as at present, by the hearing. An accomplished Sindhi scholar, Mr. Shirt, wrote to Dr. Pollen that the Roman alphabet adopted to the Sindhi language satisfactorily and more economically in time and money, than the Arabic and quite as much so as [illegible] These are to my mind weighty [illegible] A great storm of [illegible] over Dr. Pollen's scheme [illegible] for Sind, some native gentlemen [illegible] him and some using the [illegible] Mr. Dube and Mr. Pal, [illegible] arguments pro and con, [illegible] follows in the *Sind Times* [illegible] cember 1885:—

"Sir,—At the risk [illegible] readers, I trust you will [illegible] last and general answer [illegible] still insist that it is [illegible] 'Sindhi' into roads [illegible]

"My reply is that [illegible] only possible but, [illegible] ratively simple matter [illegible] find that no real [illegible] been raised to the [illegible]

"If it be true [illegible] Roman symbols [illegible] gent nationalities [illegible] own native language [illegible] why cannot (if the [illegible] different nations be [illegible] by *seeing twenty* [illegible]

"It must be remembered [illegible] cated no violent [illegible] is to ask the [illegible] Sind, in the interests [illegible] their children's children [illegible] world of both commerce [illegible] the possibility of initiating [illegible] gradually getting rid of [illegible] ing, and utterly unnecessary [illegible] hieroglyphics (viz., Hindu-Sindhi, Sindhi, Gurmukhi), imposed upon [illegible] vince by Captain Stack, by Mr. [illegible] Barrow) Bilis, and by the weaker sex.

"Already in all Government Accounts [illegible] Roman numerals have taken the place of Native numerals to the comfort of all concerned; and what has been done for figures, can also in time be done for letters.

"Let then the main point not be lost sight of! Improve the English alphabet by all means, and let us get as close to common grounds as possible, but let there be no talk of substituting one Eastern hieroglyphic for another! The star that rose in the East, now shines in the West, and to it must the nations seek. The choice lies not between one set of Indian characters and another, but between progression and retrogression, between 'peninsularity' and 'universality,' between 'narrowness' and 'catholicity.' I can see that some are disposed to reject the stone I have offered, but for all that (I must be pardoned for hoping) it will become the head of the corner.

(Continued on page 8.)

# NEAR EASTERN SITUATION.

## FURTHER STATEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

### Government's Railway Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

In the course of the debate, in the House of Commons, on the Consolidated Fund Bill, Lord Ronaldshay raised the question of the Baghdad Railway. He complained that Lord Morley had foreshadowed the withdrawal by Britain, of her objections in reference to Koweit and to the increase in the Customs, but had not said what concessions we should get in return.

Mr. Dillon severely criticised the British and Russian attitude towards Persia, which he said was responsible for insecurity by preventing Persia from obtaining a loan, except on conditions inconsistent with her independence. Britain, he said, was the most popular nation at Constantinople and Teheran at the time of the establishment of the new regimes, but was now one of the most unpopular. Her policy would yet produce most unpleasant fruit in Egypt.

Mr. Ponsonby spoke in a similar tone.

### "Still Holding his Cards."

Sir Edward Grey, replying, said that as regarded the Railway, he had not surrendered anything, but had kept every card he had in his hand on coming into office. He did not desire to say much, because Turkey had made certain confidential proposals, and desired to keep the atmosphere favourable for negotiations. Any agreement must ensure the railway, including its branches remain to British trade free from differential treatment.

Sir Edward Grey recalled Lord Lansdowne's noted speech, in which the latter referred to the risk of a foreign Power securing a fortified position on the Gulf, which might be used on the flank of our position in regard to India. "In any arrangement with the Railway Company," Sir E. Grey said, "that must be amply safe-guarded. I believe there will be no difficulty in the matter; I believe that an arrangement can be attained on the lines that the railway be a purely commercial undertaking. As to what, exactly, we shall require before we assent to the increase in the Customs, I can only say generally that these are the two objects we seek to secure."

### Indian Officers and Persia.

Turning to Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that the negotiations regarding the southern roads were not concluded, but they were in a more hopeful state. We had certainly not abandoned the idea of lending officers of the Indian Army. He thought that a Persian force, thus officered would be most effective in rendering the roads secure. Were Persia willing to employ the officers of the Indian Army, we should certainly give our assistance. Such officers would be in the employment of, and responsible to, the Persian Government. Our purpose would have, in every possible respect, the independence and integrity of Persia as its sole object, and the security of the southern roads.

Sir Edward Grey said that the British Government had never insisted upon the employment of officers of the Indian Army. He knew that Persia's present idea was to employ officers of a minor Power. If order could be restored that way, we should not object. We must continue pressing Persia to put her house in order.

Sir Edward Grey concluded:—"So long as Persia convinces us that she is doing her best, we will not press inconvenient requests, and will endeavour to our utmost not to raise difficulties. But it must be remembered that the experiment of Parliamentary Government in Persia depends upon the Mejlise using its power not continually to thwart, but to support its Government."

THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, MARCH 10.

Having failed to procure attention for demi-semi-official hints—which it has seemed legitimate to ignore—the German Foreign Office produces a denial of the legitimacy of Anglo-Turkish negotiations concerning the Baghdad Railway. The following note appears in the "North-German Gazette":—

"In foreign journals there are perpetual discussions about negotiations, which are, it is said to be begun between Turkey and England in matters concerning the Baghdad Railway. To a large extent these discussions proceed from false premises, inasmuch as they take insufficient account of the legal basis of the Baghdad Railway question. As it is well known that the Baghdad Railway affair, as far as the construction of the line to Baghdad is concerned, has been definitively settled between Turkey and the Baghdad Railway Company, the discussions now referred to can have to do solely with the section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf. This section, too, like the whole railway, will touch none but Turkish territory. The section is included in the concession which has been granted to the German company, a concession which imposes obligations upon the company towards Turkey as well as upon Turkey towards the company. There is, therefore, neither occasion nor even possibility for Turkey or for the German company to negotiate separately (einseitig) with third parties about the construction of the line. If a third party, to wit England, has wished with regard to the railway, it is England's business to formulate those wishes and to communicate them to the two parties that are bound by a contract. Such wishes could then be assured of examination in a friendly spirit."

The semi-official organ then refers its readers to a long communication from Berlin, which was published a few days ago in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." The writer, after a general discussion of no particular interest except that it ridiculed the idea of an English Protectorate over Koweit—a matter which at any rate is not within German jurisdiction—laid it down that the Turkish Government could not and would not enter into concrete negotiations with the English Goverament and German financiers could not and would not enter into concrete negotiations with English financiers unless and until the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company had agreed together upon a basis for negotiations with third parties. The communication ended with the usual irrelevancies about the need for sound British common-sense to prevail over Chauvinism and timidity.

This pronouncement, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," cannot but disappoint those who have hoped that Germany would give at least tacit approval to the sensible and courageous efforts of the Porte. She has preferred to announce as badly as possible that Turkey will be held to the bargain which Abdul Hamid made with a German company in 1903. Inasmuch, however, as—at any rate, since the first hesitations of the new regime—Turkey has never proposed or suggested a breach of the "contract," the present warning against negotiations with Great Britain may be not without its advantages. In the first place it is the German Government that speaks and thus recognised afresh its acceptance of responsibilities in the Baghdad Railway question. In the second place, and unless Germany is relying upon some bargain that has not been disclosed, the insistance upon the "contract" of 1903 will call attention to the extent of Turkey's freedom, as well as to the extent of Turkey's obligations. The Baghdad Railway Company has in the recent past plunged deep into the construction of the Baghdad Railway. In point of fact however the company, so far as anything yet published goes, enjoys under the Convention of 1903 only general rights beyond Baghdad. They do not amount to much more than a right of veto preventing Turkey from building or contracting with others to build the Gulf section over the company's head. The choice of a terminus is expressively reserved for special agreement between Turkey and the company, and—in general—an "additional convention," like that signed in 1908 for the line from El Heliff to Baghdad, is necessary for the line from Baghdad to the Gulf. The "North German Gazette" would do well, instead of issuing menaces to contract breakers, to reflect that Turkey is free to negotiate with whom she will concerning the conditions upon which alone Abdul Hamid's contract with a German company can be converted into the railway and harmonise with the friendly relations with all the Powers which Turkey needs and desires.

STATEMENT BY THE TURKISH GRAND VIZIER.

The Turkish Chamber on March 4, continued the debate on the budget. Ismail Kemal, the leader of the Democrats, criticised the system of kilometric guarantees for railways, and the Baghdad Railway reminding the Chamber of the offer of the British and French groups to build certain lines without a guarantee, which were rejected by the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. The Grand Vizier, in an important statement, pointed out that the present Government was not responsible for past concessions, but was determined scrupulously to observe the engagements contracted. He defended the system of guarantees, declaring that the Government had suffered no loss on this head, while the receipts from provincial taxation had increased 45 per cent., thanks to the improved communications, since the reign of the Sultan Abdul Aziz. The continuation of the Baghdad line was a settled matter. Although any increase in the Customs was pledged, the railway company had renounced its rights to the recent Customs surtax of three per cent., in order to permit the application of the money to reforms in Macedonia. A similar question has arisen to-day in regard to the four per cent. increase in the Customs. However, the Government would never renounce the prolongation of the line. It was impossible that it should remain at El Helif, the junction of Baghdad and Constantinople being a primary necessity. With the completion of the sections to El Helif there would remain 600 kilometres only as far as Baghdad which would cost £T.300,000 annually—a trifle compared with the results he would hope and strive to attain. Personally, he was irrevocably determined not to recoil, and was confident of the support of the Chamber. In regard to the sections beyond Baghdad, an understanding was inevitable owing to the loyalty and goodwill of the Government, whose only interests were Ottoman interests. When the line reached Baghdad, if an understanding had not been arrived at, the Chamber would have a right to criticise the Government.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing on March 8, says:—Commenting on a telegram from London, which alleged that negotiations are progressing between the British and the Turkish Governments on the subject of the Persian Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, and that the Turkish Government has during the last few days submitted proposals on the subject, the "Temps" suggests that this intelligence does not warrant the pessimistic views which have been advanced as to the attitude of Germany. It is conjectured that if the German Government had been hostile to any arrangement it could easily have prevented Turkey from making any proposals. The unconciliatory tone of the recent communique to the "North German Gazette" is therefore supposed to have been dictated by a desire to put pressure on the British Government so as to ensure the unconditional acceptance of the alleged Turkish offer, but it is not believed that these tactics will produce the desired effect.

MR. BALFOUR'S QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour, in Committee of Supply in the House of Commons on March 8, raised two questions—the Baghdad Railway and Reciprocity. What, he asked, was our policy in Persia in view of the developments of the policy of Russia and Germany? Our commercial, political, and imperial interests alike were being menaced by schemers, and required the arduous care of the Foreign Office. In regard to the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, Mr. Balfour said we were promised the extraordinary spectacle of a differentiation by a British Dominion against British manufacturers, though, he added, neither in Canada nor here was Imperial Preference dead. Sir Edward Grey, dealing first with the subject of the Baghdad Railway, observed significantly that the time to oppose the scheme was before the concession was granted, and it was granted when the Opposition were in power. The German concession in Turkish territory remained as it was, and it would be difficult to prevent the German concessionnaires from carrying out the concession as they pleased. As to British trade interests, they would be protected by the recognition of equal trading rights on these lines; but if the demand that preferential rights should not be given were unsuccessful there would be no remedy, unless other concessions for railway construction could be secured. We were not, however, altogether powerless. The railways in Turkish territory were going to cost money, and if they were to be used to the disadvantage of British trade we could decline to sanction the imposition on the four per cent. Customs duties, for which our consent was sought by the Turkish Government. He should be sorry to have to withhold consent, for he desired to see the new Turkish "regime" strengthened. The Government were not anxious to disturb the "status quo" in the Persian Gulf or to acquire new territory; but if the "status quo" was going to be disturbed it would be our business to take care that our treaty obligations with the Sheikh of Koweit were preserved. Dealing with the Reciprocity question, the Foreign Minister warmly defended Mr. Bryce's conduct, and said the Government could not possibly have consulted British manufacturers, as both parties to the arrangement wished it kept secret.

# MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

## Mr. Haldane Created a Viscount.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Haldane has been created a Viscount. It is officially stated that Colonel Seely has been appointed Under-Secretary for War, and that Lord Lucas succeeds him as Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

[According to a article in the "Times," of March 7 Mr. Haldane's elevation to the peerage may be taken as an indication that Lord Crewe will not be able to resume the leadership of the House of Lords, for some time. "It is unreasonable," said that journal, "to suppose that Lord Morley could sustain for any length of time the double burden of the leadership of the House and the duties connected with the India Office. Lobby gossip is therefore busy in conferring a peerage on this or that member of the Cabinet, who possibly may not desire the honour at present. There is no harm in mentioning that the names of Mr. Haldane, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Birrell are thus taken in vain, if it be understood that it is pure gossip, for which at present there can be no foundation."]

[Col. Seely and Lord Lucas exchange offices, in consequence of course of the unwritten rule, which requires the Secretary and Under-Secretary of a Department to sit in different Houses. The granting of a peerage to Mr. Haldane transfers the Secretaryship for War from the Commons to the Lords, while the Colonial Secretaryship, when Mr. Harcourt succeeded Lord Crewe, passed from the Lords to the Commons.]

# THE BRENTFORD DIVISION.

## Mr. Joynson-Hicks Returned Unopposed.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks has been returned unopposed for Brentford.

[Mr. William Joynson-Hicks was born in 1865, and first entered public life by contesting Woolwich for a seat in the London County Council. In 1900, he contested North Manchester and in 1906, North-West Manchester. He came prominently into public notice when he defeated Mr. Winston Churchill in North-West Manchester in 1908. Since that time he has not had a seat in Parliament.]

# THE LICENSING BILL.

## Statement by Mr. Asquith.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that he hoped that legislation on the lines of the Licensing Bill of 1908 would follow, without undue delay, the passing of the Parliament Bill. He thought that such a licensing measure was still urgent, despite the passing of the Budget of 1909.

Mr. Asquith stated that the Government's Home Rule proposals had not been communicated to the Irish Party.

# FRENCH INFLUENCE IN MOROCCO.

## Tension with Spain.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

There is a certain tension between France and Spain. The latter is uneasy owing to the growing prestige of the French in Morocco, which has been enhanced by the successful conduct by French officers, of the Shereefian Government's operations against the rebels, and the French financial support of the Sultan.

Objection is also taken to the proposed French railway from Tangier to Fez, part of which would come within the Spanish zone.

The Spanish Ambassador has made representations to Paris.

# RUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

## M. Stolypin to Retain Office.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 23.

As a result of pressure on the part of the Tsar and Dowager Empress, M. Stolypin will retain the Premiership. This is regarded as strengthening immensely the hands of the Reform Party, and as signally checking the intrigues of the reactionaries.

# THE CORONATION.

## No Civic Representation.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Labour members have decided to move a reduction in the vote for the Coronation as a protest against the absence of civic representation.

LATER.

Austria will send the battleship "Radetzky," the finest in her Navy, to participate in the review at Spithead on the occasion of King George's Coronation.

# CUNARD LINE ANNUAL REPORT.

## 5 Per Cent Dividend Declared.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The report of the Cunard Line for 1910 shows profits amounting to £994,149. A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared. There was no dividend in 1909.

# GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASE.

LONDON, MARCH. 24.

German papers state that the Englishman arrested at Hamburg is a Southampton ship broker.

# AVIATION.

## Record in Passenger Carrying.

DOUAI, MARCH 23.

The aviator, Breguet, flew two miles, carrying eleven passengers.

# INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

## Movement by the Churches.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

At a conference of Free Churches and Peace Societies in London, it was decided to request the Lord Mayor to form a national committee to arrange meetings in various towns.

A letter was read from Sir Edward Grey suggesting that the conference keep in touch with the churches of America.

## Australian View.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 24.

In an interview, Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, stated that the Commonwealth would give all possible support to the arbitration proposals of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey. It would be wrong to confine such arrangements to any group of nations.

# ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

## King Gives Audience to Socialist.

ROME, MARCH 24.

Quite a sensation has been caused by King Victor Emmanuel granting an audience to the Socialist Deputy, Signor Bissolati, and discussing with him the Ministerial crisis. This is the first time that a Socialist has entered the Palace and the occurrence is regarded as evidence of the King's liberalism.

It is recalled that Signor Bissolati shouted "Death to the King" during a stormy debate in the life-time of King Humbert.

# IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

## Large Number of Americans.

OTTAWA, MARCH 24.

It is stated that there were 260,687 immigrants into Canada during the ten months to January 1911. Of this number 102,017 were Americans.

# RIOTING IN SOUTH WALES.

## Workers stoned by Strikers.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Renewed rioting took place at Clydach Vale yesterday, the strikers stoning fifty men who had resumed work. The police charged the hill-sides with batons; and dislodged the strikers after a severe conflict.

# JAPANESE LOAN FOR CHINA

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Yokahama Specie Bank has contracted with the Yu-chuan-pu (Ministry of Communications) a loan of ten million yen to cover the Yu-chuan-pu's deficit. The loan consists of 5 per cent bonds to be issued in Japan on an independent railway security. It is considered that this loan will not affect the pending loans.

# THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

## The Ambans Scared.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A message from Shanghai to the *Morning Post* states that the Ambans in Tibet have telegraphed that British troops in Gyangtse are increasing and also that the Dalai Lama is inciting the lamas to rise. The Ambans ask for more Chinese troops.

# THE GRAND NATIONAL.

## Result of the Race.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The result of the Grand National Steeplechase, run to-day, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Glenside | 1 |
| Rathnally | 2 |
| Shady Girl | 3 |

Won by twenty lengths, three lengths between the second and third.

Twenty-six started.

Betting—20 to 1 against Glenside, 8 to 1 against Rathnally and 33 to 1 against Shady Girl.

Count S. and Moonstruck did not start. Foolhardy was the only horse to finish in addition to the placed horses. Lutteur III and several others fell.

## Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The probable starters in the Grand National, with their jockeys are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lutteur III | Parfrement |
| Trianon III | Sauval |
| Jenkinstown | Woodland |
| Mount Prospect's Fortune | Driscoll |
| Rory O'Moore | Whitaker |
| Caubeen | Newey |
| Rathnally | Chadwick |
| Lord Rivers | Payne |
| Fetlar's Pride | Walsh |
| Viz | Whiley |
| Shady Girl | Glancy |
| Glenside | Anthony |
| Carsey | Cowley |
| Monk V | Drake |
| Schwarmer | Lynn |
| Suhecun | Chapman |
| Great Cross | Lyall |
| Circassian's Pride | Morgan |
| Precentor III | Aylin |
| Bridge IV | P. Roberts |
| Carder | S. Roberts |
| Flaxen | Bletsoe |
| Roman Candle | Wilmott |
| Count S. | Bradazon |
| Foolhardy | Macneill |
| Hercules II | Hall |
| Hesperus Magnus | Fitzgerald |
| Moonstruck | No jockey named |

COLONEL PINHEY, Officiating Resident at Hyderabad and Mrs. and Miss Pinhey left Hyderabad yesterday morning for Ootacamund for the hot weather under the usual salute.

# THE AMERICAN ARMY.

## Strengthening Border Regiments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24.

The War Department has called for 6,000 to 7,000 recruits to bring the regiments in Texas and California up to their full strength.

It is explained that, apart from a lack of recruits for infantry during recent months, a number of enlistments will expire shortly, making work difficult.

# THE KAISER'S VISIT TO CORFU.

VIENNA, MARCH 24.

The German Emperor and Empress, with their children, Prince Joachim and Princess Victoria Luise, have arrived here en route for Corfu, and are paying a short visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, who, with the Archdukes and Archduchesses, met the distinguished visitors on their arrival at the station.

# DELHI DURBAR CAMP.

## Numerous Applications from M. P.'s.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 24.

Owing to the numerous applications which have been made from England for accomodation in the principal Visitors' Camp at Delhi Durbar for members of the Houses of Parliament, the Camp is already nearly full.

MR. E. M. PROBS, C.E., P.W.D., has been appointed to be the Officer in charge of the Camp of H. E. the Governor and Official guests of the Bombay Presidency at the forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

# DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL SIMPSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

The death took place in the Station Hospital yesterday of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, R. A. M. C. who was in command of the Hospital. Before coming to Rangoon he was in several stations in India. He took ill on Tuesday afternoon and died yesterday from blood poisoning with pneumania, it is reported, as a result from the infection of a mosquito bite on the face. The funeral took place this morning in the presence of officers of the R.A. M.C, I M. Service and Indian Subordinate Medical Service and the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Border Regiment.

# SUICIDE OF DR. HITCHCOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

Dr. H. C. Hitchcock of a well known European family at Bangalore, committed suicide at Insein, yesterday, by taking some prussic acid. The deceased was a retired Assistant Surgeon on the Indian Medical Subordinate Department and had been practising some time. He lost his daughter recently and this coupled with his small practice seemed to have effected him. A letter was found in his desk wherein he stated that he died by his own act.

# MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

## Rampur Nawab Visits the Nizam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAMPUR, MARCH 24.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur is arranging shortly to go to Hyderabad to see His Highness the Nizam about the Moslem University. Probably the Nizam would be taking a leading part in the Moslem University movement when His Majesty the King arrives at Delhi.

# RAILWAY TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A serious trolley accident occurred on the Kalka-Simla railway the day before yesterday. Mr. Coates, Superintendent of Railways, was going down in a trolley to inspect the breach which was recently made on the line when a train came up from the opposite direction. An attempt was made to stop the trolley, but the break failed to work. Mr. Coates and two other jumped into a khud, while the fourth man was killed on the spot.

# GENERAL BURNETT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

General Sir Charles Burnett, who some years ago commanded the troops in Poona, was to-day entertained by a large number of those who were associated with him in plague operations in Poona in the first years of the epidemic. Sir Charles is on a tour round the world with Lady Burnett and his stay in this station induced many of his Indian friends to entertain him as Khandwani Mansions. There was a large gathering present and several complimentary speeches were made eulogising the services which General Burnett has rendered to the people of Poona Cantonment during some of the worst years of plague in this city.

The Masons of Poona entertain General Burnett to-morrow night.

# AMETEUR THEATRICALS.

On Friday night, the performance of "The Modern Aladdin" by the Amateur Dramatic Society of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was repeated at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, before a good audience. Lance-Corporal Dooley showed great versatility in his capacity as playwright and comedian and he was well-supported by Lance-Corporal Kilner as the Widow Twankay, a part to which he is suited. "Aladdin" is a story which lends itself to humourous adoption and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment is to be congratulated on its his trionic talent. The orchestra was formed by the band of the Regiment under the conductorship of Mr. Hartmann.

# IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## The Budget Introduced.

### SURPLUS DECREASED BY OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy, presiding. After the interpellations, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson introduced his Budget.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to Mr. M. Haque's question regarding the pay and prospects of civil Assistant Surgeons in Bengal, said:—"The Government of India addressed the Secretary of State on the subject in May, 1910, and again in January last. They have not received a reply to their despatch, and are unable to say at present whether any of the papers will be published."

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

Replying to the Raja of Dighpatia, directing attention to the alleged difference in rates for advertisements to the Government and the public charged by the "Pioneer," Mr. Jenkins said: (1) The notice of the Government has been drawn to the fact stated in the Hon'ble member's question. The attention of the Local Governments and of the principal advertising departments concerned will be drawn to the matter. (2) The Hon'ble member is referred to the replies given to questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha on the same subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr Sachindananda Sinha, said: (a) The Government of India do not select the newspapers with which official advertisements are to be placed. Each department or court or office is left to make its own arrangements so as to obtain the widest publication at the least cost in the localities in which and among the public for whom each advertisement is intended; (b) no rules or instructions have been issued on the subject; (c) it follows from the answer given to clause A of the question that certain papers will receive more advertisements than others and for the reasons there given; (d) the Government are not aware that any inequality of treatment exists and no specific instance of the kind suggested has been brought to their notice.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding assessment to the income-tax of life assurance companies, said:—The principles followed in different provinces in calculating the profits of life assurance companies for the purpose of the income-tax are as follows:—"In Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces no such companies are assessed to the tax. In Bombay, the Punjab and the Bengal the calculations are based on the statements of the officers of the Companies themselves, subject to the usual inspection of accounts, if considered necessary, by the Collectors. In Madras, where there is one company only, the net profits are reduced by subtracting from the receipts (including premia) of the year all admissible charges, including claims paid. In Burma, two Branch Officers are assessed on the principle of dividing the total profits of the year between the head offices and the local branch proportionately to the amount which they respectively receive in premia."

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Raja of Kurupam's question regarding the extension of the imposition of proprietary village services, said: "The Government of India do not consider it necessary to give the Madras Government any instructions in the matter."

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Carlyle, replying to the Hon. Mr. Subba Rao's question, re land revenue assessment, remarked: "The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State decided that it is not expedient to take any action on the recommendations in question. The proposals referred to by the Hon'ble member have been already, to a large extent, adopted in Madras and Bombay in the greater part of the temporarily settled area of India. There are rules by which the assessment is limited to such figures as will prevent the resulting revenue from exceeding a certain share of the net assets or net produce, and the Government of India are considering whether any further limitations are required, but it is not intended to prescribe the adoption of the proposals referred to by the Hon'ble member."

Replying to a question by the Raja of Dighpatia, at to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, on the subject of appointments held by Europeans on salaries of five hundred rupees and over, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson laid on the table a statement giving this information as regards appointments on one thousand rupees and upwards and promised that a similar statement as regarded appointments down to five hundred rupees should be prepared. The statement given was in a tabulated form. It shows that in 1867 there were six hundred and thirty-six Europeans, twelve Hindus and no Mohamedans in posts of one thousand rupees and over. In 1903, these numbers had risen to twelve hundred and seventy-eight Europeans and Eurasians, seventy one Hindus and twenty-one Mahomedans. In 1910, the numbers had further risen to seventeen hundred and twenty-one Europeans and Eurasians one hundred and thirty-four Hindus and twenty-seven Mahomedans.

LAWYERS IN N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

The following is the answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to the Hon. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha in reference to the enrolment of legal practitioners in the North-West Frontier Province: (a) "all legal practitioners, including barristers, who wish to practise in the North-West Frontier Province are required to take out a license and to pay Rs. 50 for a first grade license and for a second grade license Rs. 25. A license remains in force until the end of the calendar year for which it is granted; on application for a renewal a fee of Rs. 25 in the case of a first grade license, or of Rs. 10 in the case of a second grade license, has to be paid; (b) since the foundation of the Province on the 19th November 1901, nineteen applications for authority to practise have been received from barristers. Of these two have been rejected; (c) during the same period, 325 applications have been made to the Judicial Commissioner for permission to appear in particular cases; of these twenty have been rejected; (d) and (e) the maximum number of legal practitioners has been fixed by the Judicial Commissioner either for his own court or for the courts subordinate to him; (f) the Government of India are not aware that dissatisfaction has been caused either among lawyers—except perhaps those whose applications have been refused—or the litigant public by the rules regulating the enrolment of legal practitioners in the Courts of the North-West Frontier Provinces. The local administration has received no complaints from the public that the number of legal practitioners is insufficient; (g) the rules in force in the Judicial Commissioner's Courts in other provinces vary considerably. The Hon'ble member will gather, therefore, that it is not practicable to reply to this question in its present form."

THE BUDGET INTRODUCED.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in introducing the Budget for 1911-12, said:—

"My Lord, I now present the Budget for 1911-12. The Financial Statement which I laid before the Council on the 1st of March, has run the gauntlet of critics and discussion and the result leaves me to believe that our financial dispositions for the year have commended themselves in all their main features to the great majority of my colleagues. The figures have again been examined and such alterations have been made in them as our latest information suggests. They are shown in their final form in the statements which are in the hands of the honourable members and in the explanatory memorandum which has been revised and brought up-to-date. There will be no discussion on the Budget to-day, but on Monday next, it will be open to the members to offer such observations upon it as they think proper, without moving resolutions or dividing the Council.

The changes which have been made in the figures, since they were last under consideration are comparatively few, and, for the most part, unimportant. They involve no question of principle, and I shall describe their general effect in as few words as possible. Our Imperial surplus for the year which is now closing is nearly £100,000 smaller than we calculated a month ago. There are three main reasons for this. On the one hand our Bengal opium sales in March, showed a fall in prices due mainly to rumours of a further taxation at Canton, which pulled our revenue down by £83,000, while a certain slackness in the cotton and wheat traffic suggested a reduction of £120,000 in our estimate of net Railway earnings. On the other hand, our military charges are lighter by £108,000, than I put them in the Financial Statement mainly as a result of short purchases of stores in England. I need not trouble the Council with the other few and minor variations which practically counterbalance each other. For the coming year the latest revision of all the estimates shows our Imperial surplus at £819,200, of which £638,800 or 95 lakhs may be taken as derived from sources other than opium. The improvement since my estimate of the 1st March, is thus £75,400. Minor causes apart, this may be ascribed to the following reasons. In the first place, additional interest will accrue to us in consequence of the Law which was passed in the Council on the 16th instant, for increasing the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve.

PURCHASE OF STERLING SECURITIES.

Early next year we expect to be able to buy sterling securities at a cost of two crores and three quarterly payments of the interest upon these (estimated at £30,000) will be credited in the Home accounts. In the second place, the Punjab Government expect to receive ten lakhs more than we took in the preliminary estimate from the sale of the proprietary right in its Canal Colonies, and half of this or £33,300 goes to swell the Imperial surpus. In the third place, about £23,300 of the cost of the preparation for the Royal Durbar will be spent before the end of the current month, thus diminishing the provision which had been made in the Budget, and lastly, £113,000 have been added to the military allotments, chiefly on account of the stores, which it was meant, but found impracticable, to purchase in England during the current year. The net result of these four changes gives the improvement to which I alluded leaving our revenue figures and the outgoings against them. I note, in conclusion certain changes in our general cash position. Our opening cash balance for next year will be better than we estimated by about £680,000. This is partly due to the advance instalments of the new sterling loan for three and a half million pounds which was issued last week at 96, partly to an increase in our savings bank deposits and partly to considerable further lapses in capital expenditure.

Nearly half of the improvement, however, will be absorbed next year, chiefly as the result of increased provincial expenditure against the grants which the local Governments have received in the current year. When I announced these grants in the Financial Statement, we had time to consult the local Governments fully as to the time and manner of their expenditure. In the interval, the employment of the grants has been carefully considered by the provincial authorities, in consultation with their Councils, and it has been decided to provide in next year's Budget for a larger measure of expenditure than I had tentatively assumed in our preliminary estimates mainly owing to this cause. The combined cash balances at the end of 1911-12 will be only £396,000 better than we calculated a month ago. In other important respects we have altered our estimate of ways and means, except that provision is made for remittances through our Currency Reserve which are necessary to finance the additional investments that are in contemplation.

There are no other points with which I need to occupy the time of the Council.

MR. BASU WITHDRAWS A RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. N. Basu moved that the following resolution which stood in his name be withdrawn:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that one-third of the posts reserved for the Indian Educational Service be filled up by the appointment of distinguished Indian graduates of Indian or of British Universities and also by promotion from the ranks of the Provincial Educational Service. That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in Council that the Provincial Educational Service should be so remodelled that not more than ten years should elapse for an officer to rise from the Rs. 200 to the Rs. 400 grade."

He said that in view of the reply given by Mr. Butler on a similar subject raised by Mr. Subba Rao, and, in view of the assurance given by the Government of India that the question was being carefully considered, he begged to withdraw the motion."

The Council was adjourned till Monday, for the Budget discussion.

# KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY CASE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 24.

This morning Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S. resumed the hearing of the case in which S. D. Nagpurkar and Ganesh Bhalvant Modak were charged with conspiracy to murder officials at Kolhapur. Evidence was given as to the recording of depositions by the City Magistrate of Kolhapur, P. C. Joshi's statement described the organisation and weekly meetings of a club known the Saivaji Club, where lectures were delivered on the lines of heroes. There were about fifty members and the object of the Club was to carry out the Swadeshi movement. Up to the time plague had broken out in Kolhapur, Joshi and others had been considering how they could go to Japan. They decided on house-breaking and that from the proceeds they would send young men to Japan to learn a trade. They got about five thousand rupees. For theft witness was convicted at Kolhapur.

After serving his period he went to Indore to procure arms. At Indore he went to a hotel and bought two pistols, one revolver and five cartridges. Then he bought some cucumbers, put them in a basket and with them packed the arms. The basket was booked in a fictitious name to Belapur and he took delivery there. He placed it in a tonga and took it to khan where he unpacked it, loaded the arms in his trunk and distributed the cucumbers to friends. He then came to Kolhapur. The Shivaji Club had many members outside Kolhapur. There were members from Poona, Nasik, etc. Then he studied the bomb formula from Poona and caused a bomb to be sent from Poona for killing Colonel Ferris.

The case is proceeding.

# FIRES IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a fire broke out in the godown of a Flour Mill at Duncan Road, Bombay. The Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank and Byculla fire-engines promptly arrived on the scene. The fire was put out in a short time. The cause of the fire is not known.

A fire was discovered among some cotton bales lying in the open space between D. and E. Sheds in Prince's Dock on Thursday night. The Police, on receiving intimation, repaired to the scene and found fourteen bales smouldering. The burning bales were removed from amongst the stalk to a safe distance, and the fire was extinguished with the hydrant. The bales formed part of a consignment of 330 bales belonging to Messrs. Spinner and Company for shipment by the s. s. "Clan Maclean." The cause of the fire is attributed to probably careless 'bidee' smoking. The damage has not been ascertained.

Smoke was seen issuing from a jowlie hut, belonging to one Hasan Ramjan, and situated at Dharavi Road, on Thursday night. An open kerosine oil lamp fell on the jowlie and set it ablaze. The flames quickly spread to four adjoining huts and all the five huts were gutted within a few minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

Jan Sahibdeen, the mill-hand who had received severe burns while attempting to put out the fire that had broken out in the blow-room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill on the 22nd instant, died in Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday.

# VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted a private interview to the Maharaja of Burdwan this afternoon at Government House.

Lady Hardinge gave away the prizes at the Bethune College at 6 p. m., this afternoon.

# LATEST FROM HOME.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 10.

### AUSTRALIA.

THE NATIVE QUESTION.

Mr. Batchelor, Minister for External Affairs, detailed to an Anglican deputation the methods by which the Government will deal with abuses in connexion with the treatment of the Aboriginals in North-West Australia. These include the appointment of medical officers with powers to isolate sick natives, and of a Protector to look after the interests of the natives and the establishment of reserves.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

The Commonwealth Minister of Customs, replying to a deputation from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce which waited on him to urge the development of Canadian-Australian trade, promised to lay the request before the Cabinet; but said he did not expect that any action would be taken. He mentioned that according to the figures for 1909 the Australian export trade with Canada represented only £250,000, and while its dimensions were no greater he did not think the Government would largely subsidize a direct line.

INTER-DOMINION STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposals are being considered for a 22-knot service between New Zealand and Australia. This would reduce the voyage to 2 1-4 days and tend to increase travel and reciprocity in goods. Such a service would require Government subsidies, and failing the Crown's assent to recent Lascar legislation it would assist the Union Company in competition with the P. and O. Company.

THE NAVY.

A Naval Board has been established, of which the Minister of Defence will be President and Captain Creswell, Director of the Commonwealth Naval Forces—promoted to be Rear-Admiral—will be senior member. The "Age" says that Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson will advise two main schemes, one for the eastern coast and one for the western with main naval bases and subsidiary stations Sydney and Fremantle are suggested as offering special facilities for extensive works.

HOMESTEAD LEGISLATION.

A novel law has been placed on the Statute-book of South Australia. It provides that a sum not exceeding £100,000 a year shall be provided to Parliament for the purpose of making advances to persons to enable them—(1) To erect a dwelling-house or enlarge an existing one for himself and his family; (2) to purchase a dwelling-house; or (3) to discharge a mortgage on his holding. No person may enjoy the benefits of the Act who has an income of over £300, or four-fifths of whose income is not derived from "actual personal exertion."

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE DELEGATIONS.

The 1911 Session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations closed on Saturday, everything having been voted in accordance with the official demands.

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria visited Vienna on Saturday, and had a lengthy and very cordial interview with the Emperor. The estrangement between Vienna and Sofia that followed the proclamation of Bulgarian independence is now regarded, in its personal aspects at least, as a thing of the past.

### BELGIUM.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

After a debate on Tuesday concerning a school dispute in the commune of Moorsen, M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader moved a vote of censure on the communal administration and carried it by 75 votes to 13, in spite of the Government's opposition. The Prime Minister moved the previous question; which was rejected by 75 votes to 10.

### CANADA.

CHARGE AGAINST AN M.P.

Charges of malfeasance against Mr. Lanctot, member for Richelieu County, have been referred to the Committee on Privileges for investigation. It is alleged that his house was painted by Government workmen. Mr. Lanctot admits this, but says he paid for the men and material.

### EGYPT.

THE COPTS.

The Coptic Congress summoned to discuss the grievances of the Coptic community, especially in regard to education and Government appointments opened at Assiut on Monday. On Tuesday, after a long discussion, it was decided to submit to the authorities the question of the representation of the Copts on the Legislative Council and also on the Provincial Councils. The Congress, after passing various resolutions, rose on Wednesday.

### GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Wilhelmshaven on Saturday, and took up his headquarters on board the flagship Deutschland there. On Monday he received the oath of allegiance from 1,200 naval recruits.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

In the Prussian Diet on Tuesday Herr von Bethmann Hollweg quietly, but emphatically, criticized some recent phases of Vatican policy. He dealt at length with the question of priests who had taken the oath against Modernism; and complained of the treatment of the Prussian Minister in Rome by the Vatican. For the present, however, he did not see fit, as had been suggested, to suppress the Legation to the Holy See. In conclusion Herr von Bethmann Hollweg denied that the Government was hampered by a consideration of the political position of the Centre Party.

THE RISING IN THE CAROLINES.

Commander Volferthun, senior officer of the German punitive expedition to Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, reports that operations were brought to a close on February 22. The entire tribe inhabiting Jokoz, the small island adjoining Ponape on which four German officials were murdered last November, have been taken prisoners, and 15 of them, who have been found guilty of implication in the murder, have been shot. The rest 426 in number, have been banished to the island of Yap.

### GREECE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Parliamentary Commission charged with the examination of the scheme for the revision of the Constitution recommends several modifications, the most important of which is the addition of a provision empowering the judicial authorities to seize and suppress journals publishing news concerning the Army or foreign affairs which they may think prejudicial to the country. The proposal will not be adopted by the Government.

THE ROME EXHIBITION.

The King on Monday visited the exhibition buildings and expressed himself well pleased with the progress made. He singled out for special attention the English pavilion in the Fine Arts section, which he examined in detail and warmly praised. This pavilion has been finished and ready for the reception of pictures for some time past.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Signor Sacchi's Railway Bill, after a fortnight's discussion, has finally passed the Chamber of Deputies. It has undergone very little alteration, the only amendments adopted being a slight increase of the sum devoted to the improvement of railway salaries, which will now fall little short of one million sterling, and the inclusion of representatives of Labour on the Technical Commission which will report on the scheme for decentralizing the administration.

### PERSIA.

THE REGENT'S POLICY.

Before taking the oath of office on Saturday the Regent, in an impressive address, dwelt on the necessity of the nation's developing its Constitution, using its own strength. He explained the limitations of the functions of a Regent in a Constitutional State, which no consideration would induce him to transgress. To judge from telegrams received from provincial Anjumans and innumerable requests which reached him, he was expected to put all things in order; "This," he added, addressing the Deputies, "is your work, not mine." He concluded with a significant working that unless an improvement were manifested in this direction he would not be content to occupy his post as an idle spectator of disasters.

TWO ENGLISHMEN ATTACKED.

Two Englishmen named Kay and Haycock, travelling to Teheran, have been robbed some miles north of Ispahan of nearly everything they possessed.

### PORTUGAL.

CHURCH AND STATE.

In consequence of energetic measures on the part of the Government, most of the Bishops have now given orders that the recent pastoral letter which several of their number issued criticizing the Ministry is not to be read. In the north of Portugal the parish priests were placed in a very awkward position. Most of them obeyed the Government and abstained from reading the letter and were threatened by the Church with the loss of their living, while the few who read the pastoral were imprisoned and threatened to be deprived of their living by the State. The Bishop of Oporto who ordered his priests to read the pastoral letter was summoned to Lisbon. He was examined by the Minister of Justice and boldly defended his action, declaring that the Government had no right to interfere. He has been in consequence removed from his post.

### RUSSIA.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget proposals for 1911, which were presented to the Duma on Monday by M. Kokovtsoff, the Minister of Finance, anticipate a surplus of 11,376,384 roubles (£1,137,638). The total revenue and the total expenditure balance at 2,712,100,000 roubles, the revenue exceeding the expenditure by 43,400,000 roubles.

THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

Russia has accepted the invitation of the United States to a conference in Washington next April on the preservation of the North Pacific "founa." The object of the conference is to prevent pelagic sealing beyond the 60-mile limit, which has proved ineffective.

FIRE AT A CINEMATOGRAPH SHOW.

While a cinematograph show was in progress on Sunday at Bologne, a town about half-way between St. Petersburg and Moscow, flames burst out and quickly enveloped the building, cutting off the escape of the audience. Over 90 children and grown-up persons perished, and 40 persons were injured. The cause of the fire was as explosion of benzine or gas.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

DEFENCE.

Speaking on the defence scheme outlined by General Smuts last week, Mr. Merriman on Wednesday argued emphatically that the best defence against the natives was proper government. The true danger was a union of the natives as the result of misgovernment. The recent visit of the Japanese cruiser Ikoma had reminded them that other Powers were coming into the world who might dream of invading South Africa. General Botha appealed for the co-operation of both races, which he said, would be placed on an equal footing, and he hoped that no party line would be drawn. The experience and the material available in South Africa would assist in the formation of one of the best defence forces that could be wished for.

### SPAIN.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

A Council of Ministers, held in the presence of the King, has decided that within a month the Government shall be present to the Cortes a Bill for the regulation of religious and other associations. The Holy See is understood to be willing to negotiate regarding the regulation of religious orders on condition that any new legislation shall first be submitted to the approval of the Pope with a view to settlement by mutual consent.

### TURKEY.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

The statement that the Council of Ministers has accepted the "Chester" project for the construction of railway from a point on the coast near Alexandretta to Diarbekr, and perhaps to Van, is premature. The Baghdad Railway Company obviously desires to bring the American scheme to naught by cutting off the proposed line from direct railway communication with the coast.

THE REVOLT IN YEMEN.

A report states that the Imam Yahya is in full retreat and contemplates abandonment of the rebellion. There is reason to believe that the intervention of the Sherif of Mecca is likely to have considerable effect on the Sunni element among the rebels.

## PROPOSED ROMAN SCRIPT FOR INDIA.

Sir James Wilson presided at a meeting of the East India Association held at the Caxton Hall, on March 6, when a lecture on "The Battle of the Characters, or an Imperial Script for India," was given by the Rev. J. Knowles who has been for twenty years an agent of the London Missionary Society in Southern India.

Mr. Knowles said that one of the aspirations of Indian nationality was the use of a common script for the different languages of India. The alphabets of the Indian Empire reached a total of fifty—a greater number than for all the other languages of the world, ancient and modern, put together. These alphabets were really syllabaries, any one vernacular requiring from 500 to 1,000 elaborate types to print. Although there were only about sixty-three sounds in the 200 Indian vernaculars some 20,000 types of the most elaborate character would be required to represent them in print. These numerous complicated scripts were the chief, though not the only, cause of the deplorable illiteracy of India. He argued that there were only three alphabets which could possibly form the basis for a national script for India—the Arabic or Persian, the Nagari (the modern form of Sanskrit), and the Roman. He gave detailed reasons for holding that of these three the Roman script is by far the most suitable, effective and simple for the purpose. But there must be adaptation. No system of Roman transliteration into Indian languages hitherto adopted, as had been officially pointed out, had been able to dispense with diacritical marks, offering many difficulties in writing and printing. His scheme was to add to the ordinary Roman letters the phonotypic letters of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, Mr. A. J. Ellis, and other authorities, and certain Romanic letters for special Indian sounds. This code of letters, easy to read, to write, and to print, could be applied to all the languages and dialects of India, and would also provide a phonetic representation for English. The Sanskrit and Latin languages were derived from a common source, and their alphabets were capable of mutual adjustment and assimilation. He suggested the appointment of a Government Commission to inquire into the practicability of a national alphabet for all Indian languages; and that the scheme settled in consultation with Oriental scholars and educationists should be allowed optional use in schools and public offices.

The Chairman, as a former Boden scholar in Sanskrit at Oxford and as having had long familiarity with the vernaculars and Persian scripts of Northern India agreed with Mr. Knowles that the Romanic script would be much more suitable for general adoption in India than either Arabic or Nagari. He thought that Mr. Knowle's system was capable of further simplification, but otherwise gave it his support. He believed that if the text-books in the vernacular schools were printed in the local Indian, script and in the Roman script on opposite pages and the choice was optional, Roman script would speedily be adopted as by far the more simple and easy system.

Mr. Bagwanden Dube strongly condemned the proposals of the lecturer. The Hindoos were united in the desire to see Devea (sacred) Nagari the universal script in India, and he did not believe that the Romanic system had the slightest chance of acceptance by the people.

Mr. Jones, representing the International Phonetic Association, Mr. Bepin C. Pal, Mr. Vyasa Rao, and others took part in the discussion.

## KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 24.

During the week ending the 20th instant, 497,920 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total of the exports since 1st January, 1911, to 3,173,615 cwts. as against 1,758,125 during the corresponding period of 1910.

Orders have been issued for the 1st batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which went to Crete in 1907, and is now at Tientsin to move to India next trooping season, its first station being Mhow.

## SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD CREWE.

London, March 10.

With great regret we have to announce that Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, is suffering from the effects of concussion of the brain, the result of a fall which happened to him on Friday night, March 3.

The accident took place at Claridge's Hotel, where Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council, was entertaining a small party of his colleagues in the Cabinet and some of the officers of the Privy Council at the annual dinner given on the occasion of the selection of Sheriffs for the following year. Besides Lord Crewe the party included Mr. Asquith, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Burns, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Sir Almeric FitzRoy, Clerk to the Privy Council. Lord Crewe during the dinner talked cheerfully with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Burns, though he was not looking very well, and appeared to feel the heat of the room.

After dinner Lord Morley's guests went at about half-past eleven, into a reception room, and it was whilst standing before the fire-place that Lord Crewe fainted and fell to the ground. He was seen by his colleagues to sway and fall forward, striking the carpeted floor with his head, but there was no time for anyone present to break his fall. The accident might have been much more serious if Lord Crewe had fallen on the metal fender of the fireplace, which he narrowly missed. After the fall he was unconscious. He was at one attended to by Mr. Burns and other colleagues, and medical men were sent for. Lord Rosebery, who had been dining with the King at Buckingham Palace, was also communicated with, and shortly afterwards arrived at the hotel to inquire how his son-in-law was progressing. Mr. Bland Sutton and two other doctors shortly afterwards arrived, and the injury was diagnosed as concussion of the brain. It was deemed inadvisable to remove the patient, and a bed was accordingly prepared in the hotel. Mr. Burns and one of the medical men stayed with him throughout the night, and he was removed on Saturday morning to Lord Rosebery's residence in Berkeley Square. On inquiries being made on that day, it was stated that Lord Crewe had had a good day, and was quite comfortable, and that a distinct improvement in his condition was maintained during the day.

Sir Victor Horsley was called in latter in the day to see the patient with the other two medical men, and the following bulletin was afterwards issued:—

"The Earl of Crewe is suffering from the effects of concussion of the brain, the result of a fall on Friday evening. His Lordship's condition is one of steady progress towards recovery, but the rate of convalescence must necessarily be slow.

"H. E. Bruce-Porter
"Victor Horsley.
"W. Hale White."

Inquiries have been made by the King and Queen as to Lord Crewe's condition, and by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith and many other personal and political friends.

### PARLIAMENTARY REFERENCES TO LORD CREWE.

In the House of Lords, on March 6, Lord Amptill, who rose to call attention to the proposed Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, and to move for papers, before addressing himself to the subject, said:—I hope I may be permitted to give expression to the feeling, which is shared by every member of the House, of the deep regret at the absence of the noble earl the Leader of the House—(cheers)—and particularly at the cause of that absence. Circumstances upon which it would not be proper for me to dilate have imposed upon him an intolerable burden of work and responsibility greater than any man could have borne, and we have always admired in the most unfeigned manner the devotion and cheerful equanimity with which he discharged his task until health and strength failed him. We condole with noble lords opposite on the temporary loss of their leader, and we hope the period of his absence will be very short indeed because we on this side shall equally feel the absence of the noble earl from our discussions. (Hear, hear.) I also regret that the noble marquis the Leader of the Opposition is absent, because there is no member of the House whose opinion, on the particular subject, is more valuable or more important." (Hear.)

Viscount Morley of Blackburn said:—"We on this side of the House are deeply grateful for the tribute which my noble friend has paid to the noble earl who has been leading the House. The House well knows how deeply we feel the loss—I hope not for a long time—of Lord Crewe's absence from our deliberation; and I accept my noble friend's testimony that in every quarter of the House there is a deep feeling prevalent as to the loss we have sustained form Lord Crewe's absence—(cheers)—from the loss of his humour and of all the other gifts of which he is the undoubted possessors. There never was a time when the absence of a leaper of his qualities was felt to be a greater loss to the service of the House and more unhappily detrimental to the public "interest." (Hear.)

## FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

### Buildings at the Crystal Palace.

EVERYTHING in connection with the preparation of the Festival of Empire, the Pageant of London and the All-British Exhibition of Arts and Industries is progressing most favourably, and there is not the slightest question that this is going to be the most wonderful and successful series of exhibitions ever organised in the old country. Every day finds some new wonder introduced; every day sees an increased demand by British manufacturers for space in the grand old building whereon to reveal their products. Already nearly 600 stands have been arranged for. Some of the Sections of the Industrial Exhibition are full, but in others there is still room for enterprising demonstrations which will at once be attractive and educational. One may form some idea of the vastness of this Industrial Exhibition when one knows that the Palace itself is nearly 30 acres in extent, and has over a mile of wide galleries. Sir George Frampton, R. A., with the Earl of Plymouth and others prominently associated with the Festival, have decided upon a scheme of decoration for the interior of the building. It was no easy matter to fix upon the best methods of adorning the many ways, because the Palace is engineering rather than an architectural triumph. The announcement of the fact that King George V. will, in celebration of his Coronation, entertain 100,000 children at the Festival of Empire on June 30th, has done much this week to draw public attention to this colossal work of patriotism and philanthropy. At the same time it will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the Council of the Festival of Empire is erecting in all over 300 structures on the 250 acres of ground ranging from the £70,000 Ottawa Parliament Buildings to decorative kiosks. The painting of that 800 yards of the Palace which faces the grounds is proceeding space at the hands of 300 daring decorators who look like flies as they crawl about the dizzy heights of the great glasshouse front. The colour chosen is two shades of French grey, and every piece of wood and iron work has to be cleaned before its two coats of colour are put on, while all the glass work has also to be cleaned, certainly the biggest window cleaning contract on record.

The four large ornamental basins which stand amid the lawns of the main terrace are to be retained, and the fountain arrangements have been overhauled by Mr. G. W. H. Harris, A.M.I.C.E. He found the old arrangements to be wonderfully good, and few alterations will be necessary, though a a centrifugal pump, driven by electricity, is to be installed in order to effect an economy in the water used. As it is 80,000 gallons of water an hour will be thrown into the air from over 500 jets, the highest being 60 ft. Mr. Harris has also in hand the arrangements for fire prevention. A mile and a half of new water mains are being laid down in order to feed 50 hydrants in various parts of the ground. There will be a permanent Fire Brigade of 25 men, while 200 other attendants will be specially trained and everybody on duty in the place will be instructed in the use of the hydrant, and four special kinds of extinguishers. Moreover day and night men will be on duty to keep the keenest eye on the scenery and the pavilions.

In consequence, it is alleged, of some disorder having taken place in the officers' mess of the Army Service Corps at Aldershot an inquiry was held by the commanding officer. The result of the inquiry is that two or more subalterns have been confined to their quarters pending further investigation. The matter is said to be of serious importance, and it is not unlikely that a court-martial may follow.


That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.


## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, March 7.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Indian Army.

Majs to be Lieut Cols—Fitz H Wintle, Commandant 87th Punjabis Oct 29; C A Luck Commandant 22nd Sam Brownes Cavalry Frontier Force Dec 21; A J Caruana, Judge Advocate Generels Dept Jan 14.

Capts to be Majs—B C Loch, Army Remount Dept F Bigg-Wither, Civil Employ Jan 21.

Lieuts to be Capts—Dudley, 91st Punjabis Light Infantry, Dec 4 B F Garratt, 16th Rajputs Lucknow Reg I O G Maunsell, 91st Punjabis L I, D B Ross, 19th Punjabis J I Eadie, 97th Deccan Infantry, E G Hall, 117th Mahrattas, R S Coningham, 10th Goorkha Rifles, R D Beadle, 46th punjabis, E C De R Martin, 5th Goorkha Rifles Frontier Force, T L Ovens, 11th Rajputs, R S Scott Army Remount Dept O A Chaldecott, 124th Duchess of Connaught Own Baluchistan Infantry, P St J R Woodhouse, 28th Punjabis, A N Kerr, 38ty Dogras, H D Watson, 25th Punjabis, F N Maclaran, 9th Goorkha Rifles, G C Strahan Black, 8th Rajputs, L C Wagstaff, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput L I., H C F Ball, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, R C B Williams, 35th Sikhs, O T Macr. Leckie, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, G P St. B Bunbury, 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati Reg.), C W B Birdwood, 6th Goorkha Rifles, T H Scott, 87th Punjabis, A Riddel, 74th Punjabis, C J Massy Thornhill, 6th Jrt, L I., J C More, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), H C de Crespigny, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), H L Scott, 1st King George's Own Goorkha Rifles (Malaun Reg), Y E Smith, 66th Punjabis, T S Whitworth, 72nd Punjabis, H M Hogg, 32nd Lancers, P A Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, H T Molly, 5th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), R F Brouhhton, 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles), M H Lucas, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), P G Carey, 31st Punjabis, G A Clarke, 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai Reg.), W S J Scruby, 89th Punjabis, B R Reilly, Political Employ, Bombay H B Stevenson, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput L I.; G D Mathew, 2nd King Edwar'ds Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles), W A Ralston, 74th Sikhs, A Marshall, 28th light Cavalry, G S M, Hutchinson, 34th Sikh Pioneers, W C E T Fox-Male, 92nd Punjabis, W R Ames, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, S J B Sparling, 57th Wide's Rifles Frontier Force J Hardcastle, 46th Punjabis, W I J Massy, 12th Pioneers, Kelat-i-Ghilzai Reg, G D Atkins, 25th Punjabis, G D Heyland, 121st Pioneers, D McL Slater 11th Rajputs, J W Pickthal, 3rd Brahmans Jan 18.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry Branch—Sec Lieut A M Young to be Lieut Dec 16.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch—Joseph O'Brien to be Sec Lieut Feb 2.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Army—Lieut-Col A Pressey Jan 28; Maj A N Davidson March 1.

Indian Subordinate Medical Dept—Senior Assist-Surg and Hon Capt H Day Jan 3; Senior Assist-Surg and Hon Lieut J W Greahy Dec 1.

Indian Army Depts—Commissary and Hon Capt T Martin Feb 24.

War office, March 7.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col A G Hunter-Weston, D S O, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Scottish Command, is transferred to the War Office, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) J P Du Cane, C B, appointed to command the Artillery of a Division (March 6); Col J E Edmonds from the Half pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, vice Col W G Gwatkin, who has resigned that appointment (March 1); Maj Sir E I B Grogan, Bt, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col while so employed (March 3) Capt T W Whiffin, from the Half-pay List, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice W Somerwell, the Northumberland Fusiliers, retired Feb 25.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Sec Lieut J G A Butler, to be Lieut (Feb 26).

Infantry.

The Suffolk Reg,—Super Capt A H W Temple is restored to the establishment (Feb 14.)

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Maj H C Johnstone retires on retired pay March 8.

The Leicestershire Reg.—Capt W H W Young is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb 22.)

The Cheshire Reg.—Maj A G W Tod, is placed on retire pay March 7.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Caper R E H e Court to be Adjt. Feb. 14.

The Highland Light Inf.—Supnr. W B C Bridge is restored to the establishment March 6.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The restoration to be establishment of Capt. A G Cameron bears date Feb. 11, and not as stated in the Gazette of Jan. 27.

The Connaught Rangers—Qrmr. and Hon. Cap. J Pearce retires on retired pay; Sergt Maj. J T Gorman to be Qrmr. with the hon rank of Lieut. March 8.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt. W G Aviss resigns his commission March 8.

Army Ordnance Department.

Maj. A Forbes, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 2nd Class with the rank of Lieut Col., F C C Enson R A to be an Ordnance Officer 4th Class Feb. 25.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery 1st Class, and Hon. Capts, Army Ordnance Department, are granted the hon rank Maj:—C W Everett, J J Truscott, J Grute, G P Davies, H A Marshall March 4 Ridingmaster and Hon. Lieut J H Kemple 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, is granted the hon rank of Capt Feb 20.

THE King has ordered, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that the arms of the August House of Saxony, which have been customarily borne upon an escutcheon of Pretence in the achievement of the Prince of Wales, shall be removed, and that there shall be substituted in place thereof the following arms representing the Principality of Wales:—"Quarterly Or and Gules four lions passant guardant counterchanged, assigned by the Coronet of his degree."

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### WATCHAGHANDY WILL CASE.

#### Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, who had ordered the issue of probate of the will of one Jaiji to Bapuji N. Watchaghandy and another and dismissed the caveat of Sorabji Ardeshir Watchaghandy.

Mr. G. R. Lowndes with Mr. E. B. Raikes, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla were for the respondents.

Mr. Lowndes, in arguing the appeal, said that Jaiji died on 30th May, 1909. The will propounded was dated 16th December, 1895. The plaintiffs were the sons of her sister Meherbai and had at that time other brothers and sisters. The prominent character in this case was Rustomji, the second plaintiff. His client was the son of Jaiji's brother Ardeshir.

The case, counsel said, undoubtedly contained extraordinary features, and he had to fight against a tremendously strong judgment and their Lordships would, at the conclusion of this appeal, say that counsel was justified in fighting it out. The fight, no doubt, would be an uphill one.

Coming then to the issues in the case, he said that the issue of undue influence came in simply as a reflection. His case was that the lady was imbecile practically from her birth. By "imbecile" he meant that she was very feeble-minded indeed. She was secondly a victim of morphia and thirdly was addicted to drink. It was in evidence that she drank brandy very largely. Besides, she was of an advanced age, having nearly reached 65 years and he said that, having regard to all these facts her mind, tainted as it was, was peculiarly liable to the influence of other people and hence the Court must insist to be satisfied that the will was her own will.

Now turning to Rustomji, counsel said that the will was the will of Rustomji in the sense that he procured it. The evidence proved that Jaiji was under the influence of Meherbai and Rustomji, who did everything for her. It also appeared from Rustomji's statement that Jaiji had made a previous will in Rustomji's favour and therefore, it was, that undue influence came in, in an indirect way.

On reading the book, their Lordships would think that the lady had left only Rs. 5,000 and that this heavy litigation was unnecessary, but the fact was that the lady had a very large property, at least one lakh of rupees. When this matter came to the knowledge of his client, he set himself to inquire and he found that the whole property had been swallowed by Rustomji and possibly by his mother Meherbai also. If it was established that Rustomji was Meherbai's agent, if an immense deal of the property had gone down his throat, that the rest had gone down his mother's throat and that the lady was under their influence and was of a weak mind, it would be impossible for the Court to be satisfied that the will was of a person of a sound disposing mind.

He next turned to the story of the will which was executed 14 years before Jaiji's death. It was attested by Dr. Boyd, since dead, and Dr. Engineer and was executed in the presence of Rustomji himself, a Parsi was also supposed to have been present but it was said that he was dead. Rustomji was not called, though he was sitting in Court throughout and though he (counsel) did all that a counsel could and challenged him to go in the box, but he would not. He was called in rebuttal after the summer vacation. The learned Judge was satisfied that Rustomji obtained Rs. 26,000 in 1894, the year before the will, though it was denied all throughout the case. The fact was that in 1894, Rustomji was very impecunious and got all Jaiji's Government papers amounting to Rs. 26,000, and to cover that nefarious act he got this will made the next year in his and his brothers, and sisters' favour. A most extraordinary story was told about these Government papers and it was this. The Government papers were transferred from Jaiji's name to the same Engineer in 1894, from Engineer they were transferred to one Dinanath, a Hindu clerk of Rustomji and his partner Bhedwar. From Dinanath they went to Bhedwar and from Bhedwar they came to Rustomji. All this was done to conceal the transaction. Engineer, when called as a witness, said about this that he had purchased them through his broker and that he never knew that those were of Jaiji. The Judge, however, found that the whole was a blind.

OTHER PROPERTY.

Mr. Lowndes then came to the rest of the property. He said that in addition to this property, Jaiji had a quarter share in a chawl near the Jumma Mosque and that share eventually realised Rs. 47,500 when the chawl was sold in 1906. Instructions for the sale on behalf of Jaiji were given by Rustomji and among others there was an instruction that payment to her should be made by a bearer cheque. The payment was so made and the cheque eventually went into Rustomji's banking account. Rustomji's explanation about this was that it was a gift by Jaiji to his mother Meherbai and that Meherbai gave the money to him to purchase certain shares. The third property was her eight shares in Messrs. Treacher and Company and those went to Meherbai again as a gift in June of the same year that the will was made. Then Jaiji was entitled to a life interest in one Conceicao's house. That was burnt down and Rs. 6,000 were received as insurance money. The whole amount was received by Rustomji under a special power of attorney and his explanation here was that he spent some of the money after the rebuilding of the house and that he paid the balance to Jaiji. That was in 1901. In addition to this, their Lordships would find that the lady always lived alone. She never was of expensive habits and always had a large income besides getting a definite allowance under her father's will.

In answer to the Court, counsel said, that all this was relevent, because Engineer and Rustomji were conspirators to get hold of the property and they were the persons who prepared the will to cover that fraud.

Continuing, counsel said that the case was divided into two parts. The first was that Rustomji and Engineer were engaged in a conspiracy to get hold of the property, and to conceal that fact the will was prepared and that weakened the evidence of the execution of the will; the second part of the case was that Jaiji had no mental power at all.

Jaiji, counsel said, was seen by Dr. Collie who deposed to her facial developments which were like those of an imbecile. Dr. Massina, probably the best known of Parsi doctors in Bombay, was also examined and as to these two doctors the learned Judge said that they must have been under a hallucination. Dr. Dara Dastur, a very respectable doctor and that too of Meherbai's family, deposed to the same terms and as to him the Judge said that he did not believe him. Counsel said that the evidence was very strong as to her imbecility. The plaintiffs had Dr. Souza, the only man who knew Jaiji, examined and Dr. Souza admitted that Jaiji was a great opium taker and was entirely under Meherbai's influence. The whole of the medical evidence was towards one direction. The first witness called by the plaintiffs was one Mr. Gamadia, who was very well known to the Judge outside this case, and who said that Jaiji was quite sane and who practically decided the case.

EXECUTION OF THE WILL.

With regard to the execution of the will, counsel said that all they knew about it was from Dr. Engineer's evidence and his story was that once Jaiji asked him to attend with Dr. Boyd. While both of them were waiting in the room, a Parsi came in and handed an envelope to Jaiji who took it and took out a will and read it aloud. Engineer then suggested to her that she ought to give something to the appellant and she agreed to do so. Engineer then proceeded to copy out the will there and then and put in a clause for a legacy to the appellant. Jaiji then gave a legacy of Rs. 15 to the appellant. The will was then executed. They were not told how the will was prepared and who that Parsi was; nor did they know what happened to the will that the Parsi brought. These, Mr. Lowndes remarked, were most extraordinary facts.

Counsel then handed the will to their Lordships and asked them if a paper of that kind with green ribbon would be found in the house of an illiterate Parsi woman. The paper was never folded. He said there was an extraordinary amount of facts which fitted in with the medical evidence. After the whole case was over, Mr. Lowndes continued, Rustomji came in and gave them the history of how Shamrao Pandurang Solicitor prepared the wills and how his clerk Mr. Hormusji Kotewal attended the matter. The most unkindest cut of all these was that the learned Judge refused to admit in evidence Shamrao's books to show that nothing of the sort was prepared or done in the firm.

Counsel, continuing, said that he would not dispute the findings of facts, but he did find fault with the inferences drawn by the learned Judge from these facts, and he asked the Court to disagree with those inferences which could be done in appeal.

Counsel argued that Engineer was a party to this conspiracy of fraud and perjury, and the Court ought to have refused probate after hearing his evidence. Counsel had asked Mr. Davar at the conclusion of the cross-examination of this witness if his Lordship was satisfied with this evidence, and Mr. Justice Davar replied that he would not take the responsibility until he had heard the whole of the evidence. All that had happened before the vacation. There was also a dramatic scene in the course of this witness' cross-examination. Engineer was absolutely unable to give an answer to a question put by him (Mr. Lowndes) for some time when the Judge asked him if he was ill and he replied in the negative. All these impressions had passed out of the Judge's mind when he wrote his judgment. Mr. Lowndes remarked that undoubtedly both Engineer and Rustomji had deliberately given false evidence.

He then proceeded to deal with the evidence in detail and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

## POLICE COURTS.

### THEFT AT ESPLANADE ROAD.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffries charged William Rowen, John Osborne and William Butt, privates in the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, Bombay, with house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft, and with theft of six odd boots. The charge against the accused was that, yesterday morning, at about 3-45, they were seen going towards the shop of the Elite Boot and Harness Company, Esplanade Road. They broke the plate glass window of the shop with stones and putting their hands inside, took out the boots and ran down Church Gate Street. A policeman, who had seen the accused, gave chase. The accused were eventually arrested by Sub-Inspector Edwardes. All the accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## MATRICULATION AND OTHER EXAMINATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the Matriculation and other examinations of the Bombay University commenced last year, I announced through the papers that I would give as prize one set of my work "Useful Instruction" in matters religious, moral and other, in three vols. (price Rupees 7) in each of the following cases:—

(a) To the Hindu boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(b) To the Mahomedad boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(c) To the Parsee boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(d) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(e) To the girl of any community, who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the Matriculation Examination.

(f) To the student (boy or girl) of any community who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination from out of the four schools in Surat, teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

(g) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Previous Examination.

(h) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Intermediate Examination.

(i) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. Examination

(j) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the M. A. Examination.

I beg now to notify through the medium of your valuable paper that the prizes have been won as under:—

(a) Mr. Gunjikar Kashinath Ramchandra, of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay. The prize has been entrusted for delivery to the Principal.

(b) Miss Abdulali Kumoo Moizuddin, of the Girgaum Girls' High School, Bombay, delivered through the acting Principal.

(c) Mr. Jal Dinsha Nicholson, of St. Vincent's High School, Poona, entrusted to the Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, to be delivered on the occasion of the College anniversary next month.

(d) Mr. Correa Affonso Francis, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, delivered through the Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

(e) Miss Abdulali Kumoo Moizuddin of the Girgaum Girls' High School,

## SCIENCE AND LABOUR.

### Coming New Methods.

The intelligent application of scientific methods to all the manufacturing processes of industry is now everywhere recognised to be essential to industrial prosperity, though it is only thirty-five years ago that Andrew Carnegie was laughed at by his competitors for employing qualified chemists in his blast furnace works: Those thirty-five years have seen the rise of Germany as an industrial power of the first magnitude, and Germany's progress has been largely due to the recognition by her manufacturers of the supreme importance of harnessing science to the car of industry in order that production should be effected upon the most speedy and efficient lines. Germany, still leads the world in the matter of the application of science to processes of manufacture, in spite of the efforts of her competitors to keep pace with her, a fact which is causing considerable alarm in the United States and which is leading thinking Americans to take up the study of neglected portions of the industrial problem in order to find out in what new directions science may be brought in to the aid of the manufacturer and the workmen. The old rule-of-thumb methods in industry were above all wasteful. Until the scientist stepped in there was waste of time and waste of material—by products of inestimable value used to be shot on the refuse heap or washed away into the sewers. Nowadays there is very little saving to be effected in this direction, and so Americans have begun to search for leakages elsewhere and especially to inquire into the utilisation of human energy.

WASTE OF HUMAN ENERGY.

Three men in the United States stand out as authorities in this branch of research work. They are Mr. F. W. Taylor, who began his inquiries and experiments as far back as 1887; Mr. H. L. Gantt, who was for some time Mr. Taylor's assistant; and Mr. F. B. Gilbreth, who has recently written a most fascinating little book on what he calls "Motion Study"—(that is to say, the study of the movements made by labourers in the course of their work. Mr Gilbreth has set himself to discover the perfect method of doing things by analysing the operations of a workman and studying each motion separately. His methods are practically the same as those which ... been applied by scientists to the examination ... various processes of manufacture. His object ... to discover what is useless or ineffective, ...fore wasteful, in the workman's practice, ...ld up a perfect, or at all events a standard ...ch when followed will have the effect of ...f husbanding human energy, of increas... profits or the power of competition ...nd of enabling the wage earner to do ... time at a reduced physical cost, and ...tter wages or to have more hours of ...idea—is, of course to convert the ... so far as his motions are concerned, into ...achine; but, as I shall point out later, he ... one moment loses sight of the human ele... in the problem. As the result of his researches Mr. Gilbreth declares that the waste of human energy in the ordinary occupations of life is so enormous that there is nothing in Nature with which it may be compared. To help us to grasp his meaning, he says that more labour is wasted every year than would be necessary to repair all the damage done in the world by the devastating forces of Nature, and, at the same time to develop all the world's water power and to build and maintain enough wind engines to supply the heat light and power wants of allmankind. If that be true, then indeed the scientific organisation of industry is but just begun.

THE STUDY OF MOTION.

Mr. Gilbreth's researches have, of course, been extended to various trades, but the illustrations in his book on Motion Study "are taken from one only that ...t which man has laboured for so many thousands of years—the building trade. He has submitted bricklayers' operations to a minute analysis, splitting them up into a series of simple, distinct movements, each one of which is carefully scrutinised, as it were, through a microscope. The analysis tells him what motions to reject as useless, then by a synthetical process he builds up the operation on new lines, tests it, alters it, if necessary, and finally turns out the standard process. He found that the ordinary workman made eighteen motions in laying a brick, and that of those no fewer than twelve were wasteful or entirely useless. Much of this waste of energy was caused by the unscientific manner in which the man was supplied with his material. There he had to stoop each time he picked up a brick. And if the weight of the upper part of his body was 100lb he would be under the necessity, at each stooping, of raising that 100lb., plus the weight of the brick—say, 110lb. The total weight raised, if he laid 1,000 bricks a day, would be 110,000lb., only 10,000lb. of which would be brick, against 100,000lb. of man—an obviously wasteful process, which would be repeated in the case of the mortar. Mr. Gilbreth standardised the operation, designed scientific scaffolding, and arranged that the work of the labourer should be done in such a way as to economise to the very utmost the time and energy of the more highly paid ... The result of the application of his ... that the average tale of bricks laid ... to 2,700 a day, and in individual ... higher figures. Mr. Gilbreth's ... most thoroughly tested in ... also in shops and offices, always ... has been startling. The most ... of all the evidence produced in ... before the Interstate Com... which sat at Washington at ... decide whether certain rail... to increase their freight ... the railway companies was ... the increased earning ... be obtained by better ... of management.

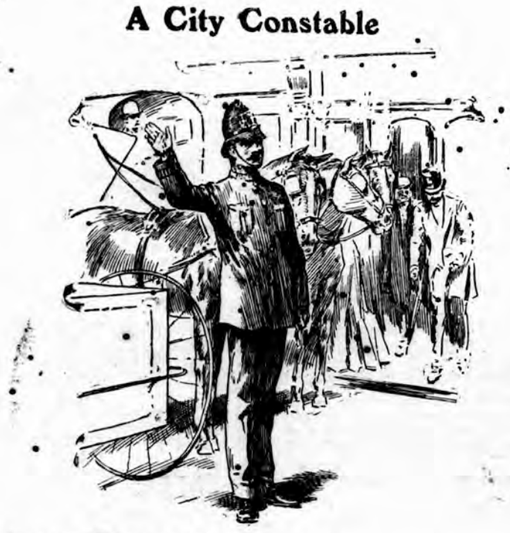
...TS OF APPLIED ...E.

... the witness chair to ... after witness, all of ...tified to the success... ...en employed—that ...ases and increased ...cale of wages and, ...rably the rela... ...ed, and that the ...en promoted. ...artial use of ... had effected ...air shops a ...terling; that ... been reduced ...er, that the ...d unit had ...dollars. One ...der scientific ...of sixty mil... the working ...States. Very ...na facie' case ...which are ad... ...o have been ...improvements ...y the partial ...riety of trades ...in textile fac... ...of contracting ...skilled and un...

...DOUBLED.

... matter how good old ...eem, substantial improve... ...ffected on Gilbreth lines, as ...clote will show:—Mr. Gilbreth ...a friend last year to the Anglo... ...hibition. There he saw a girl passing ...oxes of boot polish at a marvellous speed. ...ed her closely for some time, timing her ...s by his watch; then he told her bluntly ...she was not working in the right way. The ...who enjoyed the reputation of being an expert ...the first class at her work, was angry at first; ...en she allowed herself to be persuaded to ...t Mr. Gilbreth's methods. The result was that at ...e second attempt she exactly doubled her speed, ...d that without the slightest extra exertion. Scien... management of the Gilbreth type has not yet ...been tried in England; I question whether it has ever been the subject of serious study. It is the object of these articles to bring the system to the notice of British employers of labour, and to urge upon them the imperative necessity of giving it the most serious consideration. Two further articles will be written—one from the employer's point of view and one from the standpoint of the workman—in which the new system will be discussed in fuller detail.


## A City Constable



## Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

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## Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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**THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS**

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache |
| Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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Keep cold drinks icy cold, *without ice*, for 24 hours, in the blazing heat.

¶ Heat cannot pass through the vacuum between their double sides—therefore liquids come out at the same temperature that they went in.

¶ If they go in cold—they come out cold!
¶ If they go in hot—they come out hot!

HALF-PINT, PINT and QUART SIZES. *Beware of Imitations. Thermos goods have "THERMOS" on them.*
FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES.
WHOLESALE ONLY:—A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.


## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE TIME TO GATHER APPLES.

Schoolmaster—"When is the best time for gathering apples?"

Billy Bates—"Please, sir, when the farmer's at the market and the dog is chained up."

NO MARRIAGE.

Joe—"And you mean to say that Jack has not married Miss Brown? Why, the girl was absolutely throwing herself at him the last time I saw them."

James—"My dear fellow, did you ever know a girl who could throw straight."

A RACE FOR A CUP.

"What are those splendid silver cups there?" enquired the man in the jeweller's shop.

"Those, sir, are race cups to be awarded as prizes," replied the jeweller.

"Well, if that's the case," said the stranger taking the largest in one of his hands, "suppose you race me for this one."

He started off with the jeweller after him, but the stranger won the cup!

CURIOSITY.

Davy was for ever asking questions.

"You'd better keep quiet, or something will happen to you," his tired mother finally told him one night. "Curiosity once killed a cat you know."

Davy was so impressed with this information that he kept quiet for three minutes. Then his thirst for knowledge overmastered him.

"Mother," he said "what was it the cat wanted to know?"

ALWAYS DELICATE.

An old couple lived in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee. He was ninety-five and she one ninety.

Their son, a man of seventy, died, and as the old folks crossed their cabin after the burial the woman noticed a tear roll down her husband's cheek.

She patted him on the arm and said—

"Never mind, John, never mind, you know I always said the boy wouldn't make old bones."

INFORMATION.

Donald was engaged as a temporary porter during the holiday rush. He was informed that when a train came in he was to shout the name of the station, and to inform the passengers that they were to change for certain places.

Being unaccustomed to such work, he felt a difficulty in remembering the names of the stations which he was to enumerate.

The first train came steaming in, and, of course, his memory failed him, so he shouted—

"Here you are for whaur your gaun; a' you in there for here come out!"

THE DIFFERENCE.

A high school girl said to her father one night—"Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like you to punctuate. You know something about punctuation don't you?"

"A little," said the cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him. This is how it read—

"A five-pound note flew around the corner."

He studied it carefully.

"Well," he finally said "I'd simply put a period after it—like this."

"I wouldn't," said the girl. "I'd make a dash after it."

AN OPTIMIST.

Old Jenkins was a confirmed optimist. There had been a flood in his district, and he had lost everything he possessed.

He was sitting on the roof of his fowlhouse as it floated along, when a man in a boat approached.

"Hello, John!"

"Hello, Dave!"

"All your fowls washed away, John?"

"Yes, but the ducks can swim," replied the old man with a faint smile.

"Apple trees gone, too, eh?"

"Well, they said the crop would be a failure, anyhow."

"I see the floods away above your windows."

"That's all right, Dave. Them wuzzers needed washin' anyhow."

WHY HE REFUSED.

"Will you be kind enough to take that sack off the seat?" said a gentleman who got into an American train.

"No sir, I don't propose to do anything of the sort," replied the commercial traveller, who was sitting on the other side of the seat.

"Do you say that you are going to let that sack stay right there?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

"If you don't remove that sack I shall be under the painful necessity of calling the guard."

"You can call the guard, the enginedriver, and the station master if you want to. Perhaps you had better stop at the next station and telegraph the general manager himself about it."

"The guard will put you out of the train."

"I don't care if he does. I'm not going to take that sack from the place where it is, so now you know."

The indignant passenger went along the train, and soon returned with the guard.

"So you refuse to remove that sack, do you?" asked the guard.

"I do," was the emphatic reply.

"Why do you persist in refusing to remove that sack?"

"Because it's not mine."

"Why didn't you say so at once?"

"Because nobody asked me."

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

"Joseph, I should think you'd be ashamed to be in the same class with boys so much smaller than yourself."

"Well, mother," replied Joe, "I look at it in a different way. Think how proud the small boys are to be in the same class with a big boy like me."

HIS COLLECTION PENNY.

A mother gave her little son two pennies—one for sweets, the other for the Sunday-school collection.

On his way to church, the lad was carelessly handling the coins, when one fell through a cellar grating. The boy peered into the pit, only to realise his loss. Looking thoughtfully into his hand and then at the cellar, he remarked—

"Well, there goes the collection penny!"

ALAS, POOR YORICK!

A gentleman was once showing a countryman round a zoo when they came to a cage containing a kangaroo.

"What is that?" enquired the countryman.

"Oh," replied the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia."

Immediately the countryman threw up his arms in horror, exclaiming, "Good gracious, my sister married one of them!"

WHY NOT?

In a certain village there was a clergyman who owned a farm. One day he was looking round the farm when he saw a man leaning on his plough, giving his horses a well-earned rest.

"Hadn't you better get a hedge knife and trim the hedge a bit while the horses rest?" asked the preacher.

The man thought a while, and then answered slowly, "Hadn't you better take some potatoes into the pulpit and part them while the people sing?"

TOOK THE WARNING.

"Charles," said a sharp-voiced woman to her husband in a railway carriage do you know that you and I once had a romance in a railway carriage.

"Never theard of it replied Charles, in a subdued tone.

"I thought you hadn't; but don't you remember it was that pair of slippers I presented to you the Christmas, before we were married that led to our union? You remember how nicely they fitted, don't you? Well Charles one day when we were going to a picnic you had your feet up on a seat, and when you weren't looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd ever been married."

A young unmarried man, sitting by, immediately took down his feet from a seat.

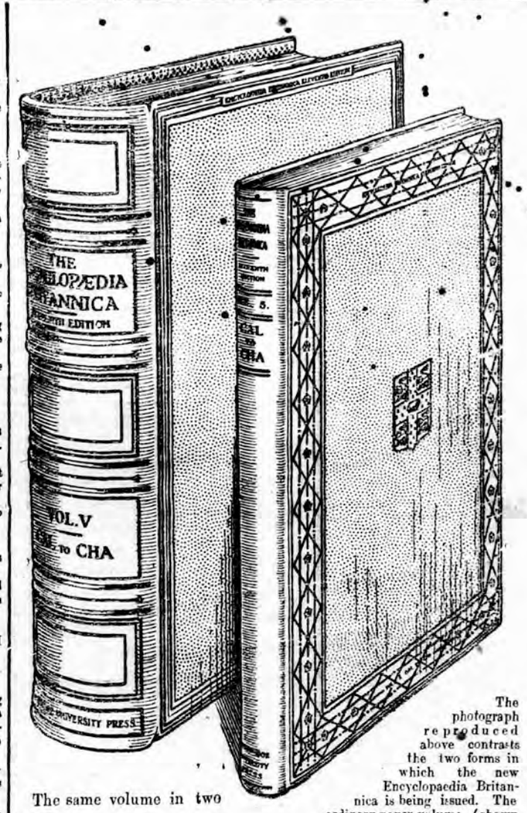
THE WRONG HAT.

An amusing story comes from a church in a country village, where it is the custom to pass a hat round for the collection.

On this particular evening, the sermon was long and prosy, and one of the congregation, Tompkins by name, fell fast asleep.

The sermon ended at last, and the warden passed the hat round. On reaching Mrs. Tompkins she, in her turn, passed it on to her husband, but seeing he made no movement, she gave him a violent nudge.

Waking up with a start, he noticed the extended hat, and suddenly thinking it was his own, he blurted out, "Thank you very much," clapped it on his head, and sank back in the seat amidst a shower of rattling coins, and the dismay of his better half.




The photograph reproduced above contrasts the two forms in which the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is being issued. The ordinary paper volume (shown behind) is 2¾ inches thick and weighs 8 lbs.; the India paper volume (in front) is 1 inch thick and weighs 3 lbs.

The same volume in two forms, ordinary paper and India paper.

## THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th) Edition) consists of 28 volumes of text and an index.

Each volume of text averages 960 pages. The whole work contains nearly 50 million words.

There are 40,000 separate articles, 7,000 illustrations in the text, 450 full page plates (many of them coloured) and 417 maps.

The work is based on a new survey of the whole field of human knowledge, and the information is brought up to the summer of 1910.

The whole work was made at one time, nothing being printed until the text was practically finished. This ensured proper editorial supervision of the work as a whole, and allows the earlier articles to be as up-to-date as the later ones.

As a result, the whole 28 volumes of text have been issued together as a complete work. The index volume, containing over 500,000 references, will shortly follow, and after its publication the price will be raised.

The bibliographies appended to all important articles direct the special student to about 100,000 books of importance. But the 23 volumes of text contain all that the reader is likely to want.

There were more than 1,500 contributors to the 11th Edition, including 599 members of the teaching staff of 81 Universities, 168 Fellows of the Royal Society and 47 Officials of the British Museum. The editorial staff numbered 64.

The special impression on thin India paper (strongly recommended) occupies only 28 inches of shelf room and weighs less than one maund.

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Specimen volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th edition), printed on India paper and on ordinary paper, and bound in various styles, may be seen on application at the Indian Office of the Cambridge University Press, 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and at the following booksellers' establishments and newspaper offices, where also order-forms may be obtained:—

ALLAHABAD—
"The Pioneer," 17, Church Road.
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BANGALORE—
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., South Parade.

BARODA—
Mr. M. C. Khothari, Raspura Kapdi Pole.

BOMBAY—
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporvala, Sons & Co., Meadows Street.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road.
"The Times of India," Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA—
Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 1, Wellington Square.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6, Hasting Street.
Messrs. Dey Brothers, New Market.
Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bow Bazar Street.
Messrs. W. Newman & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., 5/6, Government Place, North.

LAHORE—
Messrs. Rama Krishna & Sons, Anarkalli.

LUCKNOW—
"The Indian Daily Telegraph," 7, Forsyth Road.

MADRAS—
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road.

SIMLA—
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Regent House.

The issue of an impression printed upon India paper is an important feature of the publication, by The Cambridge University Press, of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition.

THE feature which most strikes the imagination in connection with the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is this purely material one—that its 28,000 pages, its nearly 50 million words, its 8,000 plates, maps and illustrations, its index of 500,000 entries, are brought within 29 slender volumes, each of which measures barely an inch in thickness and weighs but 3 lbs.

As the result of a mere change in *material* this welcome economy of space may not seem worthy to take precedence of other features which affect the *contents* of the new edition—as, for example, the entirely new character of its information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) or the simultaneous and systematic manner of its preparation. But the merits of its contents require some reflexion to be appreciated, whereas the material improvement may be grasped by whoever glances at the accompanying photograph.

The photograph shews volume 5 of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica printed on ordinary book paper and on India paper. The contents in either case are identical. Both books contain 980 pages (xvi and 964), printed with the same matter in the same type. Both contain 300 illustrations in the text and 27 full page plates and maps. Both are full bound in the same high quality of genuine morocco (goatskin) leather.

But one is 2 3/4 inches thick and weighs 8 lbs, while the other is 1 inch thick and weighs only 3 lbs. One requires two hands to lift it from its shelf, the other may be taken up between the thumb and forefinger. One can be read only at a table, the other may be held in one hand by a reader sitting back at his case. The ordinary paper volume, when opened, will lie flat only after it has been some time in use. The India paper volume will open flat and remain open the first time it is used. Its flexible back permits the reader *to double the volume right back*, cover to cover, so that the slender quarto book is as easily held in one hand, for convenience of reading, as in an ordinary octavo book or magazine.

To account this innovation of prime importance, purely material though it be, is by no means unreasonable. In the past the usefulness of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was severely restricted by its bulk. Its possessor thought twice before referring to the cumbersome volumes, and a book which was essentially intended for reading only partially fulfilled its purpose, simply because the volumes were too heavy.

The printing of an impression on India paper has an importance also in another direction, for it is owing to the issue of the book in two forms that the Cambridge University Press offers a great advantage in price to those who at once, in advance of publication, signify their intention of subscribing. The supply of India paper is limited, and its manufacture is a slow process. It is essential that the publishers should have early information as to the proportion in which the India paper and the ordinary paper impressions will find favour, and it was in order to obtain this information that they decided to accept applications in advance at the rate of **Rs. 11-14 a volume** against Rs. 22-8 a volume, which was the published price of the 9th edition and will ultimately be the price of the present edition.

A secondary reason why the Cambridge University Press invites applications in advance of publication at a specially low rate is the necessity of making provision for the various styles of binding. Two kinds of leather are being used for this purpose—sheepskin and genuine morocco. If the required skins, of a quality to fulfil very exacting specifications, are to be obtained upon such favourable terms as to justify the publishers in charging very little more for the leather than for the cloth bindings, it is necessary that here also contracts should be given in good time, and upon a correct estimate of the amounts required. A great advantage in price, then, is offered to those who, by ordering at once, assist the publishers in the matter of prompt and economical manufacture. The subjoined coupon will bring full information on this subject as well as an order form.

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23.] [BOMBAY, March 24.

## FINANCIAL.

| | | Rates. | Pkns. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ 2½ per cents. Consols | ... | 82 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rates | ... | 96 1-2 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | ... | 96 1-2 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities | ... | 64 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | ... | 24 1-16 | 1 | 16 |
| do. 2 months' hence | ... | 24 1-2 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York | ... | 52 5-8 | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris | ... | 25-29 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin | ... | 20-44 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. New York | ... | 4-83 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | ... | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | | 9th | inst. | |
| 3 months' sight | | 2 3-8 | u | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank bills | | | | |
| 6 months' sight | | 2 1-4 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills | | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' fine Trade bills | | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | ... | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | ... | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 5-8 7-8 unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver.—Steady. Buyers at the rate.

COUNCIL BILLS:—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£41,300,000 | Inc. £ 1,00,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£25,800,000 | Inc. £2,400,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£41,500,000 | Inc. £1,400,000 |
| Government Securities | ...£15,100,000 | Inc. £500,000 |
| Other Securities | ...£39,000,000 | Inc. £3,400,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£21,400,000 | Dec. £1,00,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | | Easier. Good business done. |
| Futures | ... | Steady. |
| East Indian | ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester— | | Steady with a fair demand. |
| Total Sales | ... | 10,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | 2,500 |
| Imports | ... | 9,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 7-70—0 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ... | 9 7-8 unchgd |

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B, 10-30 at Rs 9-10 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·47 | 7·47 | 7·47 | 7·43 |
| —01 | —03 | —03 | —01 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·38 | 7·15 | 6·82 | 6·69 | 6·65 |
| —02 | —02 | —04 | —04 | —02 |

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 9,000 |
| Receipts at ,, Last year | ... | 20,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 6,000 |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 2,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | ... | 14·5—05 |
| Futures—Month of May | | Declined on Commission House liquidation and advanced on bull support and short covering. |
| Futures—Month of July | | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... | 14 9-16—1-16 |
| Futures—Month of Mar | ... | 14-42+08 |
| Do. ,, May | ... | 14-51+09 |
| Closing Tone of Spot Cotton | ... | Steady. |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Choice Karachi | ...33 1-2+1-4 |
| Do. Months—March-April. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value. | |
| Red Karachi | ...31 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months—March-April | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Steady. | |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs | ...32 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months—March-April. | |
| Buyers Aug.—Easier. | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | ...33 5-8 unchgd |
| Do. Months—March-April. | |
| Buyers—Nearest. Value. | |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...45 1-4—3-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship | ...47 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...40—1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. | |
| Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship | ...68—1 3-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Done. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Tone of Linseed—Easier. | |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | ...65 —P |
| Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers. | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...6-6—Value.—Irregular.

METALS—
Copper Brazers £66 1-2
Yellow Metal d 6
Standard Copper G M S £54 13-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Offal ...10s.
Sheep skin sale closed to-day quietly with a fair demand.
Sheep skins Bombay unchanged.
,, ,, Madras best 1d lower.
,, ,, ,, fair 2d. lower.
,, ,, ,, ordinary 1 to 1 1-2d. lower.
Sheep skins sold 1,114,000.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) .. 13 3 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-August.
Tone—Less demand—Prices rather easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ...13 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...March-April
Tone—Unchanged.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 7 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Market opened easier and closed steady at the decline.

BAR & Similar Crystals C & B
India ...14-6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-August.
Tone—Quieter.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12—Value.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.
General Tone—Firm, but not much business doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [24th March 1911.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 12 Box Bulns. | 8,09,091 | London | Chartered Bank |
| 2 do do. | 1,53,600 | do | Mercantile Bank |
| 29 do do. | 18,24,000 | do | National Bank |
| Sovereigns | 71,250 | do | |
| 2 Boxes Bulns. | 1,53,600 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 8 do do. | 5,53,800 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Box do. | 76,800 | do | International Bank |
| 129 Bars Silver. | 2,26,811 | do | Supdt. P & O S N Co |
| 4 Bundle Rs. | 5,200 | Abbas | Sundry Importers |
| 3 Bundles do. | 4,638 | Bussrah | Do. |
| 1 Box Sovs. | 4,170 | Trieste | M Cohen and Fels |
| Gold Coins | 4,903 | | |
| Rupees | 23 | | |
| 1 Box gold coin | 11,100 | Aden | H Lalji & Co |
| 5 Cases Rs. | 9,800 | Muscat | Comptoir Nationa |
| 1 Bundle Rs. | 1,400 | Linga | S. A. Yezdi |
| 2 Bundles Rs. | 5,000 | Muscat | C Dwarkadas |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 22nd March, 1911.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 59 | 69,428 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 63 | 79,272 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance for the mail, but private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastean rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s 4 5-32d. May |
| Do. Francs | ...171 |
| Do. Marks | ...138 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...131 3-4 |
| Shanghai ,, | ...176 7-2 |
| Japan ,, | ...149 3-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market has been closed to-day owing to the death of one of the principal brokers. Nominal quotations are as under.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. | 96 | 4 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... ,, | 96 | 4 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... ,, | 96 | 5 0 |

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher at 24 5-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. New York was unchanged at 52 5-8. The local market opened steady at 61 9-16 ex-duty and has improved somewhat during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs: | 24 | 0 0 |
| Australian ,, | ... ,, | 15 | 0 0 |
| Sovereigns ,, | ... ,, | 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex-duty | ... ,, | 61 | 10 0 |
| ,, 1st settlement | ... ,, | 62 | 0 0 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ... ,, | 62 | 4 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 8 lakhs Bills at Is. 4 1-32d. and the remaining 72 lakhs T. T., at Is 4 1-16d, tenderers receiving 4 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80·20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 3rd March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 10th March brings £180,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 9,50,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... ,, 8,40,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... ,, 40,000 |
| Total... | | ... ,, 18,30,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 10th March and comes with the mail of the 17th March brings £310,000 bar gold and £150,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 10,20,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... ,, 7,30,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... ,, 4,20,000 |
| Total... | | ... ,, 22,20,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 17th March and comes with the mail of the 24th March, brings £200,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 2,80,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... ,, 3,50,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... ,, 1,80,000 |
| Total... | | ... ,, 8,20,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 38,32,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits | 15,81,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 24,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | ..... | 1,04,000 |
| Other Authorised Securities | 68,000 | ..... |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | 8,41,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | ..... | 6,53,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | ..... | 3,77,000 |
| Bullion | ..... | 50,000 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 29,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 3,000 | ..... |
| Cash | 50,70,000 | ..... |

## COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1910-11. | Bales. 1909-10 | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week. | 72,499 | 97,555 | —25,053 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd March. | 1,502,476 | 2,277,429 | —774,953 |
| Shipments for the week | | | |
| Europe ... | 25,825 | 780 | +25,045 |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | 468 | 37,309 | —36,841 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total... | 26,293 | 38,089 | —11,796 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Mar | | | |
| Europe ... | 495,990 | 624,008 | —1,28,026 |
| China ... | 6,359 | 64,313 | —57,954 |
| Japan ... | 304,553 | 495,221 | —190,678 |
| Coast Ports ... | 24,683 | 22,191 | + 1,492 |
| Total... | 831,585 | 1,206,731 | —375,166 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... | 20,505 | 39,076 | —18,569 |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | 13,664 | 39,868 | —25,204 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 11th Feb. 1911—5,190 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 24th Dec. 1910—1,998 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

| | Total for week | Total since 1st Oct. 1910. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish ... ... | 9,672 | 330,207 | 397,858 |
| Central India ... ... | 5,669 | 105,155 | 148,234 |
| Barsee and Nagar ... | 3,776 | 88,059 | 222,670 |
| Berar ... ... | 12,067 | 259,055 | 462,087 |
| Central Provinces ... | 5,924 | 107,520 | 265,568 |
| Total Oomras ... | 37,108 | 884,996 | 1,496,417 |
| Dhelleras ... | 3,191 | 93,413 | 72,403 |
| Broach ... ... | 15,453 | 72,403 | 125,402 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 4,814 | 34,923 | 33,375 |
| Westerns ... ... | 835 | 4,944 | 7,998 |
| Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ... ... | 794 | 284,417 | 389,471 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... | 4,741 | 75,324 | 70,517 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 564 | 47,386 | 38,440 |
| Persian ... ... | 96 | 835 | 2,560 |
| American ... ... | 596 | 1,074 | 595 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 11 | 1,457 | 397 |
| Other sorts ... ... | 56 | 802 | 96 |
| Total ... | 73,499 | 1,502,476 | 3,277,429 |

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910. | 250,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 23rd March, 1911 ... ... | 1,502,476 |
| | 1,752,476 |
| Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 23rd March, 1911 ... ... | 831,565 |
| | 920,911 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... | 34,191 |
| | 886,720 |
| Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail ... ... | 365,188 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 23rd March, 1910 ... | 521,532 |

## EXPORTS.

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The feature of the week has been the publication of the Ginners' Report giving 11,942,000 bales as ginned. This points to a crop of about 12 1-4 million bales. Since the report the Home markets have been rather easier, but there is no decided tendency towards a decline and fluctuating markets may be looked for in the near future. Receipts at the U. S. Ports, as compared with last year, have fallen off sharply; but hereafter the market will be influenced more by reports concerning the progress of the new crop than by any other considerations, though no doubt the statistical position will play its part in old crop months. On the week New York shows a decline of 6 to 9 points and Liverpool 3 points in old crop months, while new crop months are 2 higher.

During the past week the local market has been almost entirely occupied with the Broach settlements. The annual fight between "bulls" and "bears" is drawing to a close, the last days seeing as usual the thick of the fray. Sharp fluctuations have occurred almost daily and may still occur, but were we to hazard a guess at the settlement rate, we should put it at Rs. 358. There has been little business doing outside Broach, the March settlements for other descriptions being insignificant. Now and then there has been some enquiry for fine Broach April and May, but business for these deliveries will be easier after the March settlement, when lower prices may be looked for.

For ready cotton the demand has been only moderate, but most descriptions have shared in the enquiry from Broach and the better classes of Oomras, to the lower grades of Khandeish and Muttia. Holders have been meeting any demand, and prices are rather easier owing to some pressure to sell.

Receipts for the week show some improvement, but the total to date is 775,000 bales short of last season.

LATER.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 358 and fluctuations occurred during the day. The closing price is Rs. 367 1-2, Except for Broach all quotations are more or less nominal.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M G Broach | ...361 | April |
| Fine M G Broach | ...366 | March |
| Good M G Broach | ...357 1-2 | ,, |
| Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat | ...345-6 | ,, |
| Fine M G Nagpur Kampti | ...344 | ,, |
| Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon | ...341 | ,, |
| Fine M G Khangaum Akola | ...357-8 | ,, |
| Fine M G Amraoti | ...337 | ,, |
| Fine M G Muttia | ...331 | ,, |
| F G M G Khandeish | ...367-8 | ,, |
| Fine M G Khandeish | ...324 | ,, |
| Fine M G Bengals | ...308-9 | ,, |
| F G H G Bengals | ...291 | ,, |
| Good Westerns H G | ...347 | April-May |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ...360 | ,, |

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 10,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 3,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·50 | 7·50 | 7·50 | 7·46 |
| + 3 | + 3 | + 3 | + 3 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·42 | 7·19 | 6·85 | 6·72 | 6·63 |
| + 4 | + 3 | + 3 | + 3 | + 3 |

## FREIGHTS.

The following rates have been paid during the week:—
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk.—A fairly large line was done for these ports at 14s 6d April.
Antwerp. 16s March loading.
Genoa, 14s 6d seeds, 13s 6d light seeds, April.
London, 13s 6d light seeds, April.
Hull, 14s 6d seeds, option 250 tons wheat at 15s 9d first half of April.
Marseilles, 2,500 tons light seeds, at 13s 6d, April, and 3,000 tons seeds, 1-2 wheat and cotton, at 14s 6d, option light seeds at 14s April.
Antwerp, Dunkirk, Genoa.—1,000 tons seeds at 13s 9d, June.
Market closes steady with upward tendency for April.

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market has been dull and declining during the week owing to the Home markets being depressed. The offerings from the side continue on a large scale, but crushers hold off in the hope of doing better later on. We think we are reaching the bottom, and as soon as receipts here begin to fall off we anticipate some improvement in the market:

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Ready | ...Rs. | 11 | 9 | 0 B. T. |
| April-May | ...Rs. | 12 | 1 | 0 R. T. |

RAPESEED:—
The market is dull and prices have given way. We look for a further decline owing to favourable crop prospects.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apr.-May | ... Rs. | 6 15 | 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | Rs. | 6 5 | 6 | B. T. |
| Yellow Guzerat | ... Rs. | 7 10 | 0 | B. T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—
There has been little change in prices during the week, and the market has ruled quiet with a small business passing.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold white 85 per cent. | Rs. | 52 | 0 0 |
| Mimbara | Rs. | 53 | 0 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat | Rs. | 56 | 0 0 |
| Red Jubbulpore | Rs. | 49 | 0 0 |
| Black Kutni | Rs. | 45 | 8 0 |

POPPYSEED:—
The market is easier and there is more disposition to sell.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. | 10 | 8 | 0 B.T. |
| April-May | ...Rs. | 10 | 15 | 0 R.T. |

CASTORSEED:—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forward | ...Rs. | 9 | 4 | 0 R.T. |

COTTONSEED:—
Quiet but steady. Moderate demand.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. | 25 | 0 | 0 to Rs. 25 8 0 |

GROUNDNUTS:—
The market is easier and prices are lower.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold grain | ...Rs. | 42 | 8 | 0 |
| Small | ...Rs. | 41 | 0 | 0 |

WHEAT:—
The market is very quiet and prices are easier. There is little or nothing doing, as local mills and shippers are out of the market. Some transactions in White Delhi have been made by speculators.

We quote:—
White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 12 6 R. T.

## WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 72,499 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 34,087 | owts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 257,553 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 44,365 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 22,567 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 519 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 17,55 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 66,139 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 19,470 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 26,929 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 66,332 | ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 17 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 8,567 | ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 8,453 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 5,993 | ,, |

## IMPORTS.

## PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—There is little change to report. Everything now depends on the demands from up-country, which is anxiously awaited.

GREY GOODS.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still continues dull, though prices are kept up owing to the firmness at Home.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues steady but the demand here is not encouraging. A small business is being done at present.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet but prices are steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is quiet but steady and the demand here is improving. A large business has been done.

## METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market does not show much change, and prices are the same as last week. Large sales of yellow metal have been made during the week at £55-5-0 to £55-15-0, but the bulk of it was from ready stocks.

## PETROLEUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand | 150° American | Rs. per case 6 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand | 150° American | ,, 5 12 2 |
| Chester Brand | 75° Abel A'can | ,, 4 12 2 |
| Devoe's Brilliant | 75° Abel A'can | ,, 4 8 2 |
| Monkey | 125° American | ,, 4 8 2 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk in tins | 125° | per 2 tins ,, 4 3 0 per 8 Impl. gallons |
| Elephant Brand Bulk without tins | 155° | Rs. 3 9 0 |
| Unsteady. | | |

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukkra" per two tins | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Burmah Candles per pound ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |

## SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady and rates in most cases have varied little. Transactions reported during the week are limited. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,592 1-2; Alliance Bank of Simla shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 265; Bank of India's at Rs. 63 3-4; Bank of Burma at Rs. 133 to Rs. 134; Bank of Baroda's at Rs. 62 1-2; Eastern Bank shares have improved to Rs. 75; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51 1-4; and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-4. In Mill Companies, Central India's have gradually declined to Rs. 1,645; Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,070 x.d.; Crescents at Rs. 661-4; David's are steady at Rs. 373 3-4; Jamshed's are steady at Rs 140; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have improved to Rs. 700 c. d.; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 630; Leopold's have improved to Rs. 32; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares to Rs. 1,470; Maneckji Petit's have remained quiet at Rs. 2,635; Morarji Goculdas Mill's shares have dropped to Rs. 2,775; New Great Eastern Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 730 x. d; Sassoon Spinning and Manufacturing Company declined to Rs. 900; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 61 1-4; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,030; and Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 530. Press shares are almost unchanged. Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2; New Mofussil's at Rs. 825; and New Berar's at Rs. 535. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have improved to Rs. 245; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 535; 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 130 and preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 169. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 277 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2; Bamankus Manganese Co. shares have declined to Rs. 7; Central India Mining Co. shares are steady at Rs. 27 3-4. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 822 1-2; Shivrajpur's have improved to Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 48, deffered shares to Rs. 84 and preference shares to Rs. 132. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have improved to Rs. 607 1-2 and new shares to Rs. 565; Ahmedabad-Dholka's have been put through at Rs. 133; and Amritsar-Patty shares at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 4th March, 1911, were Rs. 1,780, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 4th March 1911—Rs. 19,010.

## TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Dec. 1910 ... | ...Rs. 1,68,673 |
| Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 19,425 |
| Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1910 ... ... | ...Rs. 4,99,116 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 11,376 |

## AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Dec. 1910 ... | ...Rs. 31,125 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 16 |
| Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1910 ... ... | ...Rs. 1,44,118 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 11,373 |

## AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Dec. 1910 ... | ...Rs. 10,937 |
| Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 2,083 |
| Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st Dec. 1910 ... ... | ...Rs. 59,871 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 5,744 |

## AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 11th Feb. 1911 | ...Rs. 7,000 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 2,683 |
| Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1911 ... ... | ...Rs. 33,000 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... | ...Rs. 8,927 |

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th February 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 241,451 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 21,225 in the earnings.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

## BANKS.

| NAMES | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 p.c. | 265 |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 13 p.c. | 1690 |
| Bank of India | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 63½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 500 | 14 ,, | 1600 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 500 | 12½ ,, | 1375 |
| Bank of Burmah | 100 | 100 | 7 ,, | 133 |
| Bank of Rangoon | 100 | | 6 ,, | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 62½ |
| Eastern Bank | £ 10 | £ 4 | ... | 75 |
| National Bank of India | 25 | 12½ | 12 p.c. | 690 |
| Punjab National Bank | 100 | 100 | 9 | 120 |
| People's Bank of India | 50 | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| Specie Bank | 100 | 50 | 7 | 51½ |
| The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6¼ | 9¼ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Credit Bank of India Ld. | 50 | 10 | Nil | 10 |
| Chartered Bank | £20 | £20 | 13 p.c. | £58 |
| Mercantile Bank | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17 |
| Do. | 25 | 12½ | 6 ,, | ... |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. | $125 | $125 | £2 | ... |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al'ok Ashdown & Co. | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 245 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld. | 100 | 20 | 5 ,, | 11½ |
| Bamankua | 10 | 10 | ... | 7 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | 32½ |
| Badhan Pile | 70 | 70 | 28·8 | 89 |
| Baroda Tram. Co | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | 65 |
| Bombay Burmah T Corpn. | 125 | 125 | 10 p.c. | 532½ |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O. | £10 | £10 | Nil. | 130 |
| Do. do. P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | 169 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. | 100 | 100 | ... | 16 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 20 | 847½ |
| Bombay Land and Building | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c. | ... |
| Bombay S. N. Co. O. | 250 | 250 | 8·10 | 277½ |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 282½ |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. | 10 | 10 | 3½ | 27½ |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | 200 | 10 | 100 |
| Empire of I. L. A. | 500 | 50 | 20 p.c. | 173 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 p.c. | 205 |
| Josts Fans Supply Co. | 100 | 50 | 7 yr. | 58 |
| Kemp and Co. | 200 | 175 | 12½ ,, | 170 |
| Karachi Landing | 200 | 75 | 12 | 115 |
| Marden and Co. | 100 | 100 | 10 | 107 |
| Marsland Price and Co O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | ... |
| Do. do. P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | 18½ yr. | 220 |
| Oriental Mining | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co. | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 35 |
| Port Canning Co. | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 822½ |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. | 10 | 10 | ... | 16½ |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105x |
| Soundy and Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 N. |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. O. | 75 | 35 | ... | 48 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. D. | 30 | 30 | ... | 84 |
| Ld. P. | 150 | 130 | ... | 131 |
| Thacker and Co. | 50 | 50 | 25 p.c. | 250 |
| Telephone Co. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | cd.45 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 505 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 750 | 750 | 250 | 5000 |
| Albert (Karachi) | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 900 |
| Bombay Cotton | 125 | 125 | 15 | 65 |
| Breul's Cawnpore | 200 | 200 | nil | 170 |
| Broach City | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 1230x |
| Godavery Valley | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey & Sabhapatty | 500 | 500 | 40 | 500 |
| Hindustan P. and M. | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee | 100 | 100 | 6 | 115 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 125 | 10 | 132½ |
| Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co. | 1000 | 1000 | 70 | 700 |
| Khangaum | 400 | 400 | nil | 330 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton | 125 | 125 | 7½ | ... |
| Mahuva | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Mfg. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 200 |
| New East India | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 950 |
| New Mofussil Co. | 400 | 400 | 60 | 825 |
| New Berar | 500 | 500 | 40 | 532½ |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

IPSE DIXIT.

The Lord Chancellor will scarcely improve the chances of the Declaration of London by impugning the methods and motives of those who are trying to protect their country from a perilous surrender. There has been no "mischievous and unfair criticism" that we have seen of the proposed new code of naval warfare, but there has been a very general uprising of commercial and patriotic hostility against the prospect of having to resist an enemy under one-sided conditions, and the Lord Chancellor will not dispose of that agitation by preaching against its wickedness. The crucial point of the Declaration was got over by Lord Loreburn yesterday in a most extraordinary fashion. It has frequently been shown that none of our ports could be regarded as a safe emporium for food under the new code, because any of them might become, either in fact or in the opinion of an International Court, a "base" in the sense of the Declaration. The Lord Chancellor asked the House to accept his dogmatic assurance that this was not the case. But when a Government is driven to the argument of "Ipse dixit," it indicates a remarkable poverty in the more rational weapons of discussion. We do not decide public questions in Great Britain upon pontifical lines.

"THE NAVY IS FRANCE!".

M. Delcasse has not been long in showing that as Minister of Marine, he will do his utmost to carry out the reforms he had recommended as President of the recent Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the French Navy. Yesterday morning he had the satisfaction of seeing the Chamber pass the bill for laying down two new battleships of the largest type—Dreadnoughts we should call them here—by a majority of more than six to one; and both the discussion and the division suggested that the remainder of his scheme for restoring the historical strength of the French Navy will find no serious difficulties in Parliament. "The Navy is France!" he declared, in the afternoon, in opening the debate on the Estimates, and the Chamber is reported to have responded with enthusiasm. In short, there are ample signs of an awakening. It has come none too soon, and it will have to be very thorough if the French fleet is to be restored to its old rank among those of the world. That fleet has a history second only to that of our own in duration and splendour; and the spirit of its "personnel" [illegible] ranks is as brave and seamanlike to-day as [illegible] But it has been grievously neglected by in[illegible]nt Ministers, and M. Delcasse's reforms will [illegible] the support French patriotism can give, [illegible]ey are to be completely and effectively

A SUBSIDISED PRESS.

[illegible] and interesting departure that was [illegible] Mr. Montagu yesterday in his account [illegible]sidy given to an Indian vernacular [illegible]. In England, it would be repugnant to [illegible]r ideals of journalism that Ministers should retain a paid advocate in the Press. The conditions of political life and the high standards of public discussion ensure that the interests of administration will not suffer for lack of clear and friendly exposition. But in a land where the standards of public education are altogether different, and where ignorance is so easily played upon by malevolent sedition, the policy of "Laissez faire" wears another aspect. When subversive falsehood is sedulously spread abroad, tempered by no restraints but the fear of punishment, it is very desirable that some agency should exist for the circulation of accurate knowledge and the encouragement of sober opinion. Those Radicals who are so jealous for the freedom of the seditious Press will naturally be shocked at this incentive to loyalty. But the Indian Government have taken what is a very sensible step, and one trusts its outcome will be satisfactory.

THE PASSING OF "BULLIER."

Some of the "old brigade" will read with a sigh of the passing of the Bullier in Paris. The company that has lately been running it is to be wound up and, unless a new one comes along, there is reason to fear that the days, or rather the nights, of those blithe "Bals de l'Internat" in which the place had lately recovered some of the gaiety of thirty and forty years ago are ended. The closing of such places may easily be misunderstood. Paris will be rendered no more moral for the stoppage of the "Bals Bullier" than London has been rendered by the closing of Vauxhall, Cremorne, and the Surrey Gardens. Properly regulated, such places contribute far less to the general unseemliness of the life of a great city than the spectacle of a ubiquitous recklessness, ever drifting along the streets in search of its prey. Indeed, in the old days, the Bullier was a very amusing, and, to the man of common-sense as well as humour a quite harmless place. It had its attraction, not merely for the "viveur" but also for the artist and the poet, the thinker and the historian, the student of the French spirit and general moralist. The storm of the Revolution became more comprehensible as one sat at those little tables under the blossoming trees. The songs of Beranger, the tragi-comedy of the Latin Quarter, and the genius of [illegible] literature and art all became enlightened by [illegible]s, faces and lights, of the Bullier.

[illegible]ADES AND DECADENCE.

[illegible]pressed by the "Guardian" that the [illegible] Ober-Ammergau is being vulgarised [illegible] raised that there is a danger of its [illegible]e the outcry of the foolish she-[illegible]. Something like the same objec[illegible] primitive times, on the introduc[illegible] the multiplication of parts, the [illegible] theatre, and the adoption of the [illegible]guring each scene from the New [illegible] appropriate tableau from the [illegible]have justified themselves, and [illegible]nial season brings greater [illegible]ll reasons for business orga[illegible]ment of experienced agents. [illegible]ents divert a large share [illegible]nels of traffic and hotel [illegible] who know the history [illegible]ware that gain has never [illegible]e. The amount allotted [illegible]orks out at an average of [illegible]nths' performances, to say [illegible]sals beforehand, and the [illegible] pursuits. Christian [illegible]ive of these gifted [illegible] when this should [illegible]er periods of its [illegible] Play and give it a

[illegible] HOSTILITY.

[illegible] pleases one. He [illegible]he must not per[illegible]ead the Bishops [illegible]at, while it is the [illegible] Government, the [illegible]nd to every act [illegible]as at once to [illegible]w the Council [illegible]om his post; but [illegible] exiled him, as he [illegible] no intention of [illegible]Bishop who openly [illegible] but one of friend[illegible]ment should be a [illegible]e tease of delicate [illegible] might be. As a mat[illegible] document which the [illegible]n to dislike. Its excl[illegible] Republic have a decidedly [illegible] could they have any other, [illegible]hile its counterbalancing "reserva[illegible]bly introduced and effectively phrased. [illegible]us North such an appeal might have a [illegible]mmatory effect indeed. The Church in [illegible]gal is not, however, making much of a fight [illegible]nst the Government's dissatisfactory policy, [illegible]nd the comparatively mild punishment of the recalcitrant Bishop will no doubt have its effect on any other would-be refractorier. Particularly as he has also been given a pension of £240 per annum as a recognition of his good work in Africa as a missionary.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth Brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

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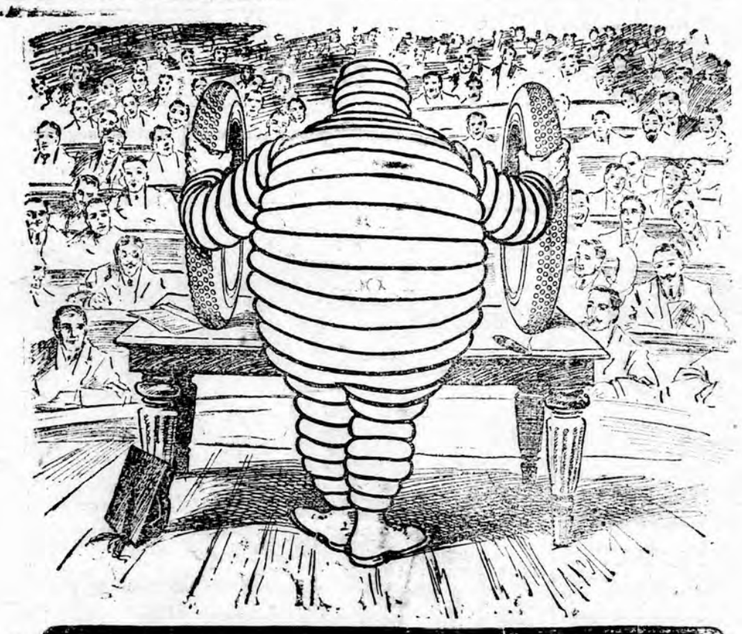

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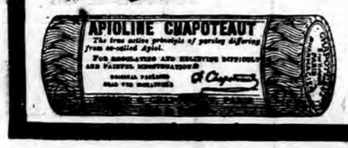


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